

School Place Planning: Forward View

2017 – 2018 v2



Education Sufficiency and Access

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Contents

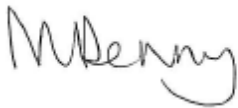
	Page
Foreword	3
Introduction	4
The growth of Milton Keynes	5
Planned growth	5
Pupil demographics	6
Neighbouring areas	7
Provision of new school places	8
Funding to commission new school places	8
Proposals to make significant changes (maintained)	9
Proposals to make significant changes (academies)	10
Establishing new provision	11
Current plans for new provision	12
Special Educational Needs Provision	16
Planning areas and opportunities	18
Planning areas	18
Milton Keynes overview	19
North planning area	21
North West planning area	23
Central planning area	25
South planning area	27
South West planning area	29
South East planning area	31
Catholic provision	33
Summary of current opportunities	35
Additional information	36
Annex A, Birth data	36
Annex B, Types of schools	37
Annex C, Post 16 provision	38
Annex D, Diversity of pupil population	39
Annex E, School preferences	40
Annex F, School place planning methodology	41
Annex G, All schools in Milton Keynes	46

Foreword

With the celebrations for 'MK50' soon to be drawing to a close, the future development of Milton Keynes shows no signs of slowing down. In the autumn 2017 UK Powerhouse Quarterly Report, Milton Keynes has been recognised as the fastest growing city in the UK in terms of gross value added. By 2026, almost 300,000 people will live in Milton Keynes rising to 325,000 by 2037 (currently 262,000). 18 million people live within 60 minutes' travel of Milton Keynes with around 13 people moving permanently to MK every day. The diversity of the area continues to grow, as evidenced by the fact that over 100 languages are currently spoken in our schools.

Whilst a number of other places in the UK hold similar growth targets, Milton Keynes remains one of the fastest growing areas in the country due to the lifestyle opportunities on offer. Of particular importance to new families is the ability to obtain a local place at a quality school for their children. Although the pace of growth in Milton Keynes makes this a challenge, we have continued to achieve this due to excellent partnership work with our local stakeholders. Since 2014, we have opened five new schools and completed 16 expansion projects to accommodate the additional 2,300 pupils by which the school cohort has grown. Despite this, in 2017 90% of children who applied for a place to start school for the first time were allocated their first preference school.

The purpose of the 'Forward View' is to allow all stakeholders not only to see the challenges we currently face in Milton Keynes in terms of school place planning, but also the opportunities that will be presented as a result of the growth planned for the area. I believe that by building on our existing working relationships with partners, as well as developing new ones, we will continue to ensure that Milton Keynes remains one of the best places for children to complete their education.



Marie Denny

Head of Delivery for Education Sufficiency and Access

Please note – it is not a statutory requirement to produce this document. However, we believe it is helpful to the local and national education system that this data is openly shared. The accuracy of school place planning is dependent on a multitude of demographic and economic factors, all of which are beyond our control. We therefore ask the reader to accept that all projections provided are a best estimate based on current data at the time of publication.

Introduction

This document sets out the local authority's main legal duties and powers in relation to current and future school place provision. It is intended for use as a guidance document to support both the local authority and education providers in detailing where places are available and in planning where additional places need to be secured.

As a result of significant demographic growth and despite substantial capital investment in numerous schemes over each of the past few years, this document continues to show a projected shortage of school place provision in a number of areas across the borough, particularly in the secondary sector. It sets out the process for expanding existing provision and opening new provision to address these gaps, and lists the areas and schemes where we are already securing additional places.

The information provided in this document may change, not least as a result of policy or funding announcements by the Department for Education.

Comments and feedback about this document are welcomed and can be sent to sufficiencyandaccess@milton-keynes.gov.uk.

The growth of Milton Keynes

Planned growth

The Milton Keynes Core Strategy was adopted by the council in 2013 and is the principal spatial plan for the borough. The scale and complexity of development covered in the Milton Keynes Core Strategy dwarfs most other Local Plans in the country. It sets out the vision of how the borough will be in the year 2026 and how the council intends to get there. It provides the objectives and strategy for development of the borough and identifies the major areas where growth and change will take place.

Plan:MK, when adopted by the end of 2018, will replace the remaining planning policies kept from the Milton Keynes Local Plan (adopted December 2005) and the Milton Keynes Core Strategy, and become part of the Development Plan to be used in the determination of planning applications within the borough. Plan:MK will be the new Local Plan for Milton Keynes up to 2031 and will set out a vision and development strategy for the future of the Borough.

Milton Keynes is set to continue growing and could have around 300,000 residents by 2026 if growth continues at the rate experienced between 1995 and 2010 (19%). It is estimated that by 2018, Milton Keynes will have built an additional 15,000 new houses since 2010, representing an increase in population of 28,000. This has implications for the role of the borough, how it functions and how it needs to be designed in the future. Despite this recent growth, there are strong communities in Milton Keynes. This is reflected by the fact that the number of community and voluntary organisations is proportionately higher than many other cities.

As a local planning authority, Milton Keynes Council is required to identify and maintain a rolling five year supply of deliverable housing land, to ensure the continued supply of homes in the area. Milton Keynes has a very good record of ensuring there is a significant land supply available across the borough. This remains the case with land for nearly 22,000 homes already in the development pipeline, over 14,500 of which have some form of planning consent.

The housing target in the Core Strategy is to deliver an average of 1,750 homes per year across the borough. This figure remains a robust basis for calculating the five year land supply requirement but will be reviewed in the next full-year assessment to take into account any revised national projections or updated local evidence.

Currently there is a sufficient quantity of land available to deliver the overall Core Strategy target by 2026, and is felt to put Milton Keynes in a very strong position when compared to other local authority areas where land supply may be a constraint to housing delivery. Of particular importance is the fact that a number of major strategic sites where development has been delayed over recent years have now commenced development and are reacting to strong market demand.

Key Statistics

- ❖ 22,000 new homes committed to deliver by 2026
- ❖ Population expected to increase by over 38,000 in the next 10 years
- ❖ Current development on the Eastern and Western expansion areas will include more than 10,000 new homes with new school sites allocated

Pupil demographics

In the past five years, the pupil population has increased by almost 15% which represents an additional 5,000 pupils approximately. Continued growth is expected and this is supported by birth data (Annex A).

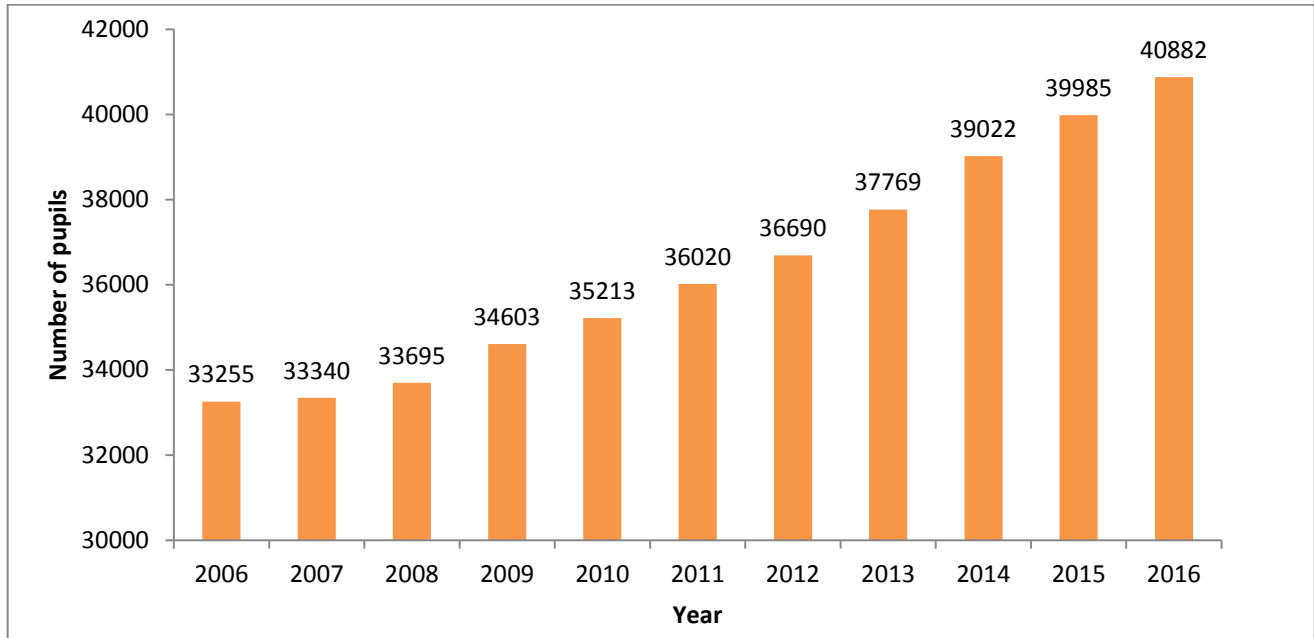


Figure 1: Total number of primary and secondary mainstream pupils, 2006 to 2016 (excluding post-16, special schools and alternative education)

The table below shows that recent growth has focused on primary year groups, particularly years R to 4. The growth in the primary phase will naturally progress through to the secondary phase in the coming years.

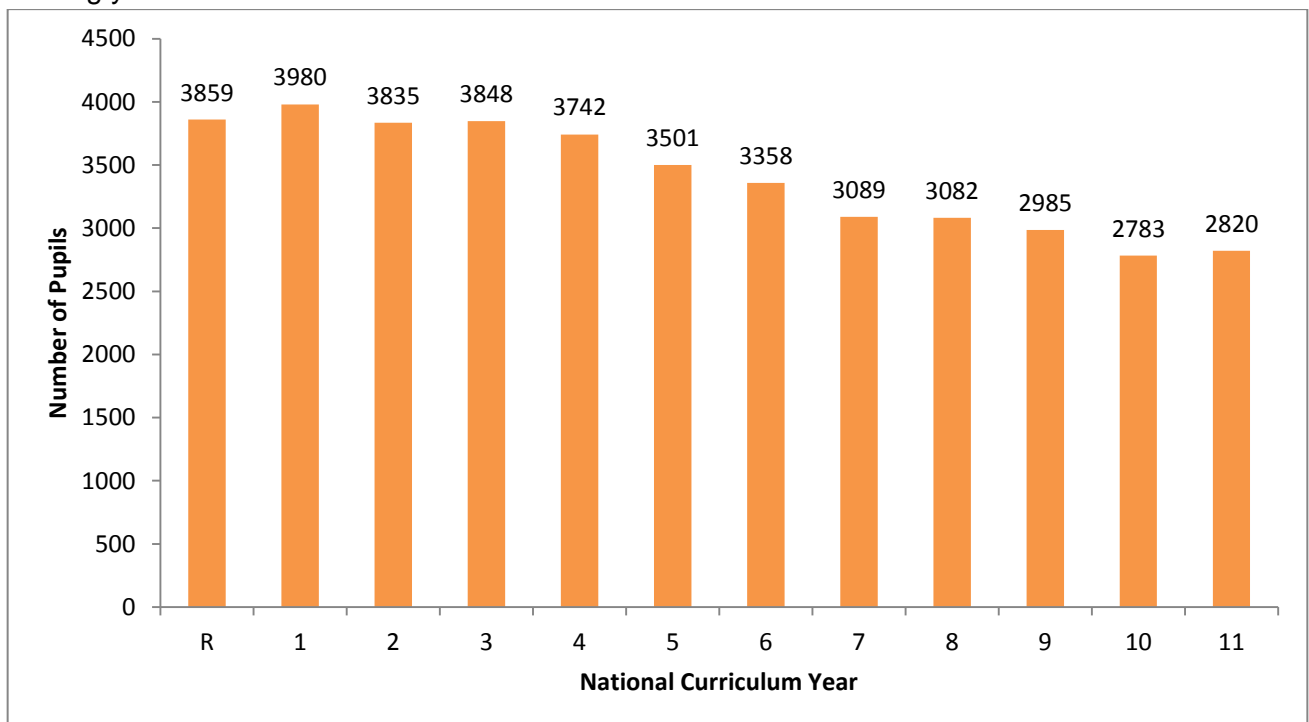


Figure 2: Total number of pupils in each year group, May 2017 (excluding post-16, special schools and alternative education)

Neighbouring areas

Milton Keynes is surrounded by a number of other local authority areas who are all facing similar pressure for new housing. Whilst we have limited control over when and where future development in these areas comes forward, it is important to take into account the impact they can have on our school places, particularly in bordering areas. The development of new housing within these areas along with where the new pupils choose to attend will be monitored closely to ensure that our plans for identifying school places reflect the potential demand.

Aylesbury Vale District Council are in the process of preparing the Vale of Aylesbury Local Plan (VALP), with adoption of the plan anticipated by the end of 2018. The housing target for VALP is expected to be around 26,800 new homes by 2033. From this figure, around 14,000 have been granted planning permission and completed since 2013 leaving a net figure of around 13,000 homes to be allocated. Whilst the proposed housing allocations are still to be decided on, potential sites have been brought forward to support the draft VALP. Of particular interest is the South West Milton Keynes/Salden Chase site (Fig. 3) which was granted outline permission for 1,855 dwellings earlier this year. The site is located between Newton Longville and West Bletchley. We would expect this site to accommodate its own educational needs on site; however it is possible that a number of children from these developments will choose to attend a nearby Milton Keynes school.

More recently, the Department for Communities and Local Government announced in January 2017 its support for 14 new garden villages and three new garden towns, ranging from 1,500 to 10,000 new homes. Aylesbury has been chosen as one of these new garden towns and whilst any plans will likely incorporate the same housing targets set in the VALP, it shows a level of commitment towards achieving these targets.

Whilst other surrounding authorities such as Central Bedfordshire and South Northamptonshire are facing similar challenging housing targets, nearby areas which have been identified for significant growth (Towcester South – 2,750 dwellings, Wixams – 4,500 dwellings) are anticipated to provide sites for the necessary primary and secondary schools needed to serve the new development.

Figure 3: Proposed South West Milton Keynes/Salden Chase development



Figure 4.8: Revised Illustrative Master Plan

Provision of new school places

The Education Act 1996 legislated that local authorities should have regard to sections 13, 13A and 14 of the Education Act 1996 which require local authorities to: ensure that sufficient primary, secondary and further education is available to meet the needs of their population; ensure that their education functions are exercised with a view to promoting high standards; ensuring fair access to opportunity for education and learning, and promote the fulfilment of learning potential. **This duty still stands.**

This section outlines the legal framework around the delivery of that duty.

Despite the current diversity of the school system, including the more recent addition of non-maintained academies and free schools, the council continues to be responsible for ensuring that every child living in Milton Keynes is able to access a school place.

However, this duty sits alongside the increasing number of self-governed academies, multi-academy trusts and free schools and therefore the role of the council is to work in partnership with all education providers.

If, as part of its planning to fulfil this duty, the council identifies that there is a significant change to a school required, such as expansion or change of age range, it is required to follow separate legal processes, depending on the type of school to which the change would apply.

Funding to commission new school places

To support the sufficiency statutory duty, the council is allocated “Basic Need” funding. This is allocated to the council for all types of school, including academies. The amount provided is generated by the completion of the [School Capacity Collection](#) which each council is required to complete in July each year.

When additional school places are opened, the local Schools Forum is able to determine that a proportion of the Dedicated Schools Grant is retained centrally in order to revenue fund those places in advance of the school’s budget. This enables schools to resource new places in a way which is timely, effective and maximises the chance of those places being of high quality.

Local authorities are expected to negotiate financial contributions (known as Section 106 or Planning Obligations) from developers where new housing will mean that additional school places are required. Those contributions could be any or a combination of finance, land or buildings.

Proposals to make significant changes (maintained schools)

The following examples may be deemed to be a 'significant change':

- Enlargement of premises or expansion onto an additional site (or satellite site)
- Reducing pupils numbers in mainstream schools
- Change of age range or adding or removing a sixth form
- Closing an additional site or transfer to a new site
- Changes of category
- Establishing, removing or altering SEN provision or changing types of need catered for by a special school
- Boarding provision

For proposals involving a significant change to existing maintained schools (community, voluntary controlled, voluntary aided and foundation) the council will need to work with the school(s) concerned and, if a proposal is agreed by the governing body, the council can propose this change itself. In so doing the council must have regard for the Department for Education (DfE) statutory guidance "[Making 'prescribed alterations' to maintained schools](#)", April 2016.

These regulations are accompanied by '[Guidance for decision-makers](#)', April 2016 which clearly outlines what must legally take place. The statutory process has four stages:

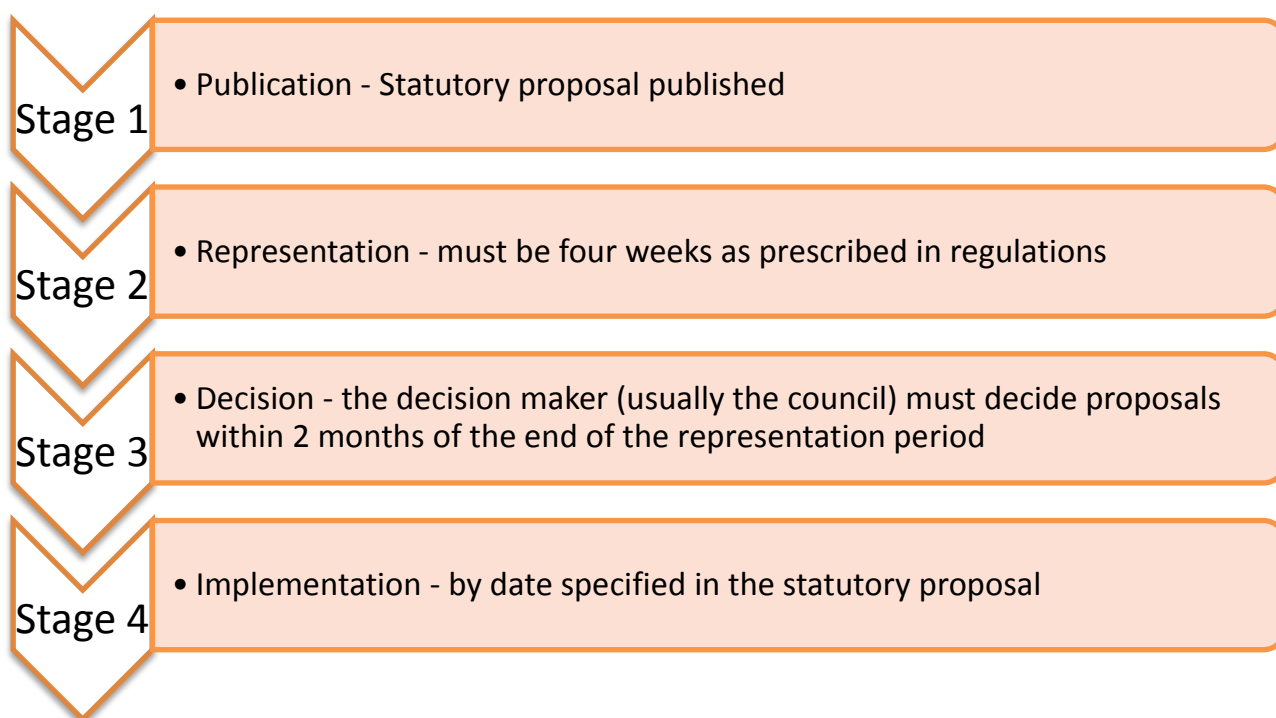


Figure 4: Statutory process for making prescribed changes to maintained schools

There is not a prescribed 'pre-publication' consultation period for significant changes but the guidance is clear that there is a strong expectation on councils to informally consult interested

parties in developing their proposal prior to publication. It is best practice to consult during term time.

Proposals to make significant changes (academies)

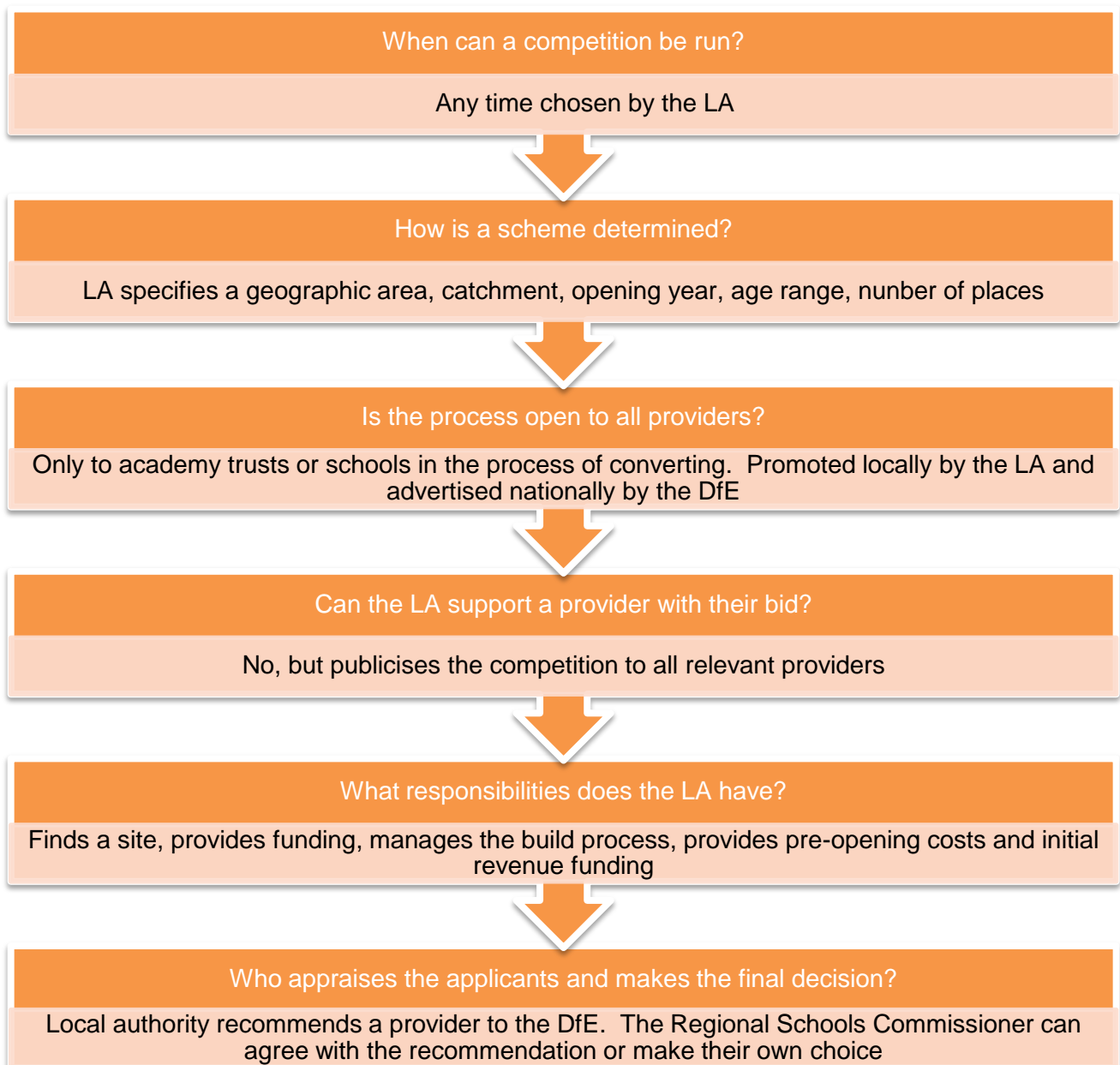
For changes involving a significant change to an existing academy the council will need to work with the academy concerned but, if a proposal is agreed, the council is not able to propose this itself. Instead the academy must have regard for the DfE guidance “Making significant changes to an open academy: March 2016”. This DfE guidance document provides advice to academy trusts on what they need to do to make a significant change (which in general has an impact on the number, type and / or location of school places) to an open academy and whether their proposal will need to follow the ‘fast track’ application or will require a full business case to be submitted to the Regional Schools Commissioner.

Establishing new provision

When there is a need for establishing a new school in the local area, the local authority will run a free school presumption competition whereby new school proposers (academy trusts) are able to respond to a competition invite sent out by the local authority.

The illustration below shows the process of establishing a new school.

Presumption Competition



Current plans for new provision

This section outlines the current schemes in place to meet demand for new school places in Milton Keynes and clarifies the proposed governance where determined, the total number of places that will be provided by each scheme and the target opening date. Please note that for schools opening in new residential developments, it is recommended that places are opened on a phased basis in alignment with housing completions.

Primary school places – confirmed schemes (these schemes are currently underway)

Location	Kents Hill Park
Name	Kents Hill Park School
Type	All through new school
Size	330 primary places
Governance	Kingsbridge Educational Trust
Opening date	September 2018
Status	Confirmed

Location	Haversham
Name	Haversham Village School
Type	Expansion from infant to primary school
Size	120 additional places
Governance	Community school
Date	September 2018
Status	Confirmed

Location	Eagle Farm
Name	St Mary's Wavendon CE Primary School
Type	Expansion and relocation to new site
Size	525 additional places
Governance	Voluntary Controlled
Date	September 2018
Status	Confirmed

Location	Springfield
Name	Orchard Academy
Type	Expansion
Size	180 junior places
Governance	EMLC Academy Trust
Date	September 2018
Status	Confirmed

Primary school places – unconfirmed schemes (these schemes are planned but may be subject to planning permission or the statutory consultation process)

Location	Stony Stratford and Galley Hill
Name	St Mary & St Giles CofE School
Type	Expansion
Size	120 junior places
Governance	Voluntary Aided
Date	September 2019
Status	Subject to planning permission

Location	Strategic Land Allocation, Wavendon
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New school
Size	630 primary places
Governance	Yet to be assigned
Date	2022 (to be confirmed)
Status	Subject to planning permission

Location	Tickford Fields, Newport Pagnell
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New school
Size	420 primary places
Governance	Yet to be assigned
Date	2022 (to be confirmed)
Status	Subject to planning permission

Location	Calverton Lane, Western Expansion Area
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New school
Size	630 primary places
Governance	REAch2 multi academy trust
Date	2021 (to be confirmed)
Status	Subject to planning permission

Location	Gravesend, Western Expansion Area
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New school
Size	630 primary places
Governance	REAch2 multi academy trust
Date	2024 (to be confirmed)
Status	Subject to planning permission

Location	Eaton Leys
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New school
Size	210 primary places
Governance	To be confirmed
Date	2021 (to be confirmed)
Status	Subject to planning permission

Secondary school places – confirmed schemes (these schemes are currently underway)

Location	Kents Hill Park
Name	Kents Hill Park School
Type	All through new school
Size	750 secondary places
Governance	Kingsbridge Educational Trust
Date	2018
Status	Confirmed

Location	Western Expansion Area
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New school
Size	1800 secondary places
Governance	To be confirmed
Date	2020
Status	Free school presumption competition

Secondary school places – Unconfirmed schemes (these schemes are planned but may be subject to planning permission or the statutory consultation process)

Location	Glebe Farm, Strategic Land Allocation
Name	To be confirmed
Type	New school
Size	900 secondary places
Governance	To be confirmed
Date	2022 (to be confirmed)
Status	Subject to planning permission

Location	Wolverton
Name	The Radcliffe School
Type	Expansion
Size	Up to 450 secondary places
Governance	Foundation school
Date	2020
Status	Subject to statutory consultation and planning permission

Special Educational Needs provision

The needs of children and young people with statements of Special Education Needs (SEN) or an Education Health Care Plan (EHCP) are met through a combination of mainstream, mainstream with enhanced resources (known as 'departments') and special school provision.

Stage	Mainstream	Special	Total
Early Years	44	45	89
Key Stage 1	94	86	180
Key Stage 2	192	236	428
Key Stage 3	132	198	330
Key Stage 4	114	130	244
16+ Years	38	104	142
Total	614	799	1413

Figure 6: Children with statements of SEN or EHCP (May 2017 School Census)

There are six special schools in Milton Keynes as follows:

School	Age Range	Year Groups	Specialism
Romans Field	5 to 11	1 to 6	Behaviour, emotional and social difficulties
Slated Row	4 to 19	R to 14	Moderate to complex learning difficulties
Stephenson Academy	11 to 19	7 to 14	Mental health, emotional and social difficulties
The Redway	2 to 19	N to 14	Severe and profound multiple learning difficulties
The Walnuts	4 to 19	R to 14	Severe social communication difficulties
White Spire	5 to 19	1 to 14	Moderate to complex learning difficulties

Figure 7: Summary of special school provision

As of May 2017, there were a total of 799 pupils attending the six special schools. Of that total, 758 lived in Milton Keynes and 41 lived in other local authority areas.

Place planning for the SEN sector

Currently 1.7% of Milton Keynes' children and young people are educated in dedicated specialist provision which includes special schools, SEN departments within mainstream schools and out of county provision. We estimate an incremental increase in demand for specialist provision year-on-year. There are two factors contributing to this predicted increase in specialist provision; an increase in children requiring specialist provision from early years settings as a result of increased complexity of need and a rise in the number of children and young people moving into Milton Keynes that require special school provision.

Despite continued growth across Milton Keynes, no new special school has been provided since Milton Keynes became a new unitary authority (1997) apart from the new build of the Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) provision at The Walnuts School, which was previously sited in Simpson. An increased focus on inclusion of SEN children within mainstream schools has meant that this has not been necessary until recently. Since opening its new provision near The Hazeley

Academy, The Walnuts School has expanded onto a second site in West Bletchley to cater for its infant phase and opened a third site in Galley Hill to accommodate their post-16 pupils. In September 2016 The Redway School expanded their provision to offer an additional 40 places increasing the special school provision capacity to 796. Slated Row School will expand onto a second campus at Kents Hill Park in January 2018, providing a further 50 places in the special school sector.

Assessing the capacity of the special school place system is complex. There is no 'net capacity' assessment available as there is for the rest of the maintained mainstream system and no PAN is required by law. Instead, conversations have taken place with each of the six special schools to determine the maximum number of children that each school could admit without prejudicing the quality of education.

Planning areas and opportunities

For school place planning purposes, Milton Keynes is divided into the following planning areas:

- North planning area
- North West planning area
- Central planning area
- South planning area
- South West planning area
- South East planning area

Milton Keynes also accommodates six voluntary aided Catholic schools which attract pupils from across the borough and therefore do not sit within any of the planning areas.

In response to a recommendation from the Department for Education, the number of planning areas has been reduced from 15 to 7. A detailed list of schools included in each planning area can be found at Annex G.

The following analysis of the planning areas shows current and projected supply and demand of school places, with opportunities for new provision highlighted.

Please note:

- The Planned Admission Numbers (PAN) reflect those set in September 2017 and do not account for future school expansions and builds listed as either confirmed or unconfirmed on previous pages, due to the timing of schemes being subject to planning permission and statutory processes.
- Reception year projections are calculated using ONS birth data, projections beyond 2020 are calculated using periodic ONS birth data trends.

Data Sources

- May School Census 2017
- ONS Birth Data
- DfE National Statistics
- MKC 2017/18 Housing Schedule
- Cognisant Research: [Pupil Product Ratio Study – Milton Keynes Council 2017](#)

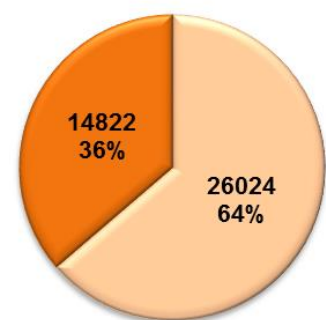
Milton Keynes



Key Statistics

- ❖ 40846 pupils reside and attend school in Milton Keynes (excluding nursery and post-16)
- ❖ 29 infant schools
- ❖ 11 junior schools
- ❖ 50 primary schools
- ❖ 11 secondary schools
- ❖ 1 all-through school
- ❖ 6 special schools
- ❖ 2 alternative education provisions

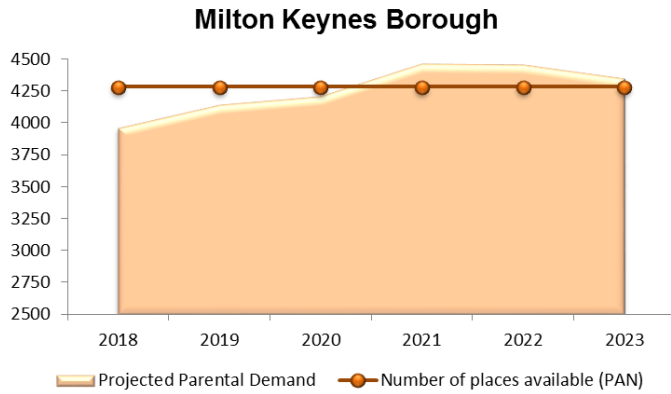
Pupil Breakdown



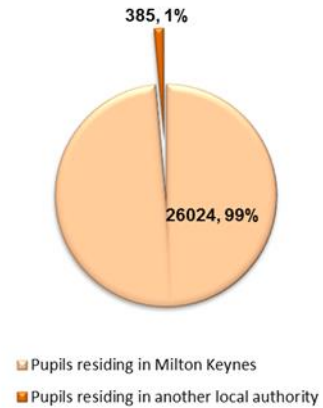
■ Primary ■ Secondary

Primary Sector

Milton Keynes: Reception Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	4282	4282	4282	4282	4282	4282
Total number of places required	3962	4142	4207	4463	4456	4344
Balance of Places	320	140	75	-181	-174	-62

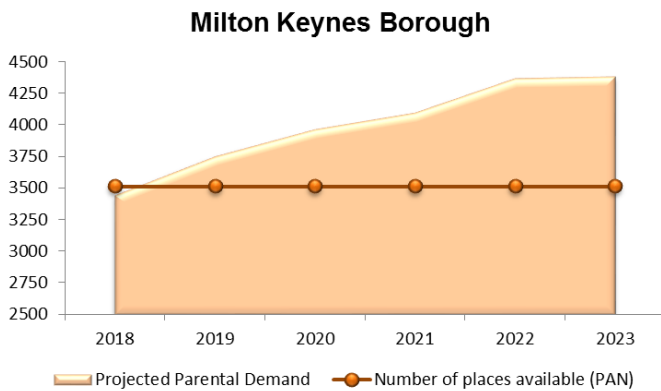


Cross-border breakdown of primary pupils

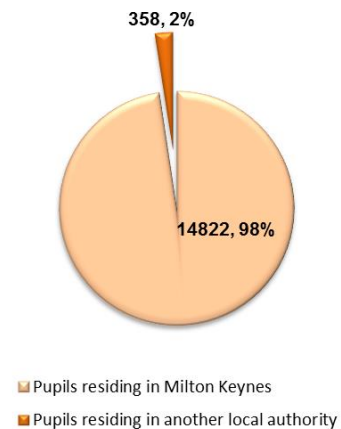


Secondary Sector

Milton Keynes: Year 7	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	3510	3510	3510	3510	3510	3510
Total number of places required	3442	3752	3961	4091	4367	4379
Balance of Places	68	-242	-451	-581	-857	-869



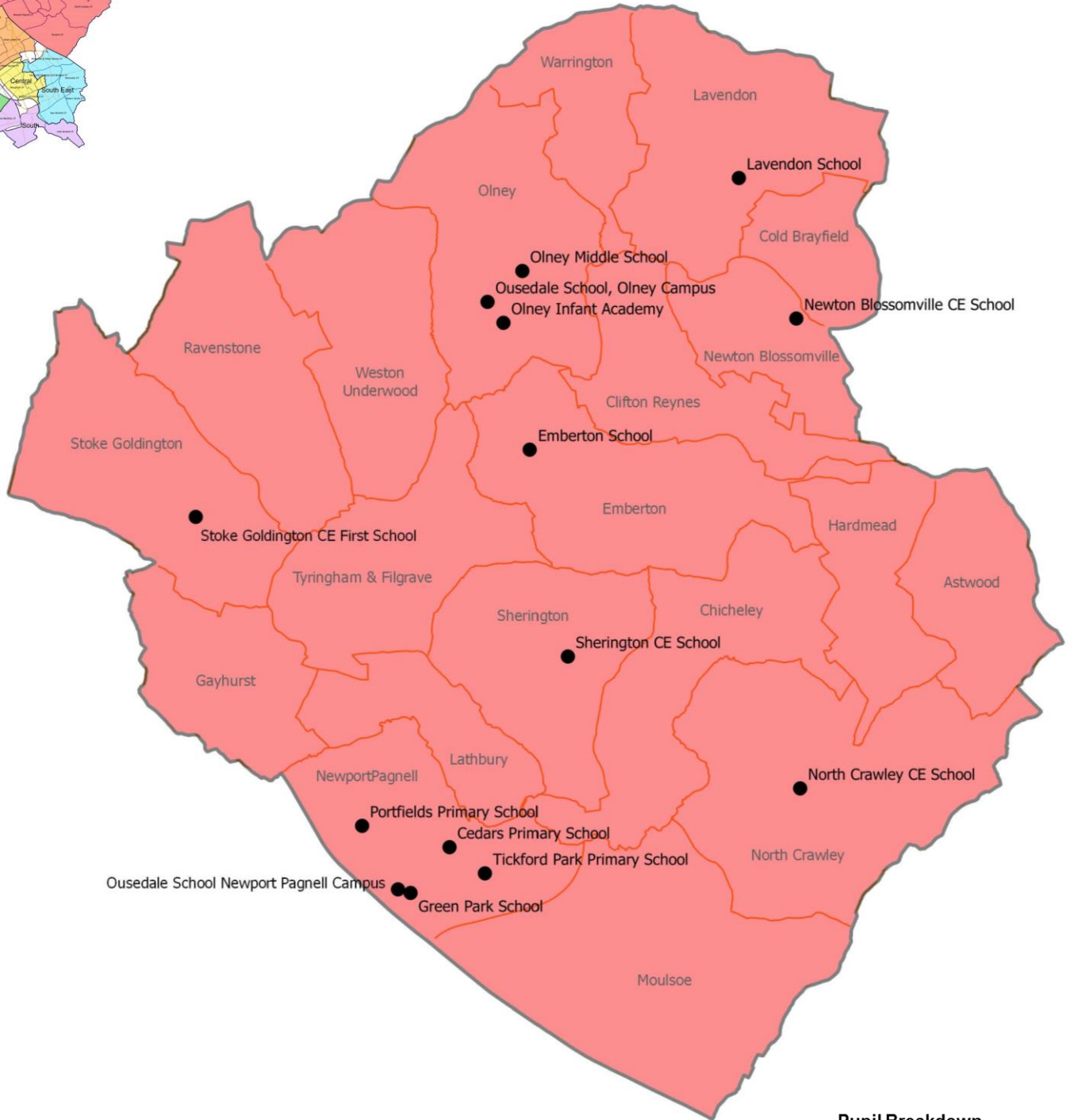
Cross-border breakdown of secondary pupils



Future developments

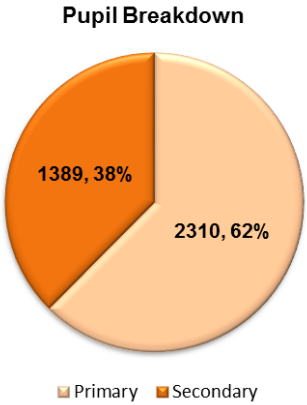
- ❖ Both primary and secondary sectors show continued growth up to 2021/2022.
- ❖ Demand for additional secondary school places in particular will grow strongly from 2019 onwards across the borough

North Planning Area



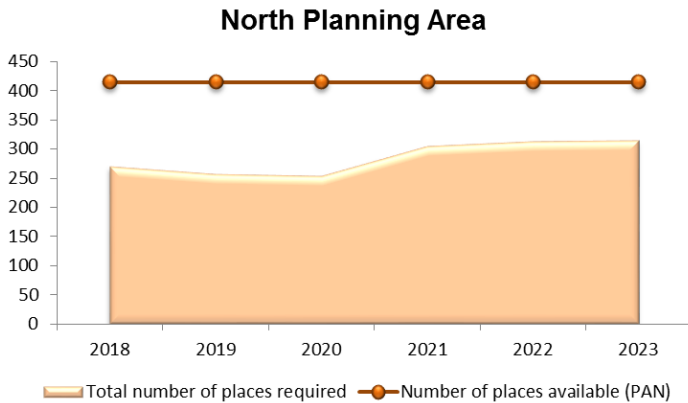
Key Statistics

- ❖ 3699 school pupils reside in this area (excluding post-16)
- ❖ 6 infant schools
- ❖ 1 junior school
- ❖ 5 primary schools
- ❖ 1 secondary school

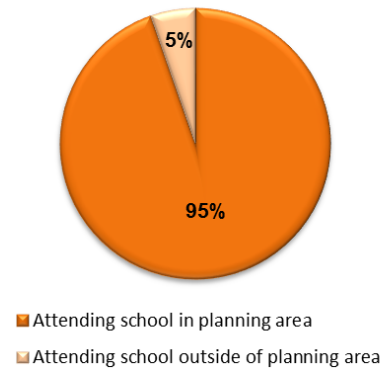


Primary Sector

North Planning Area: Reception Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	415	415	415	415	415	415
Total number of places required	270	256	253	304	312	314
Balance of Places	145	159	162	111	103	101

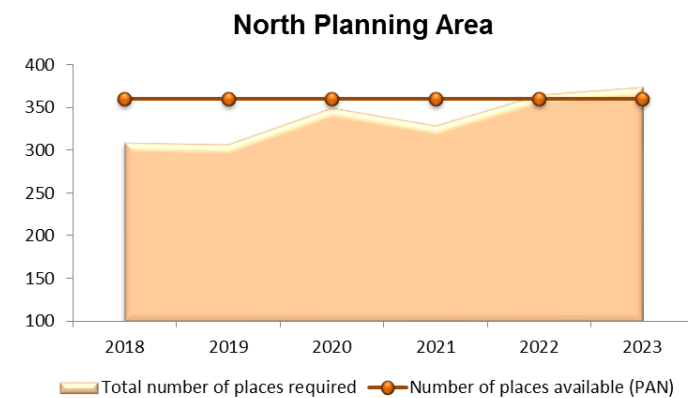


Resident primary pupils attending school in area

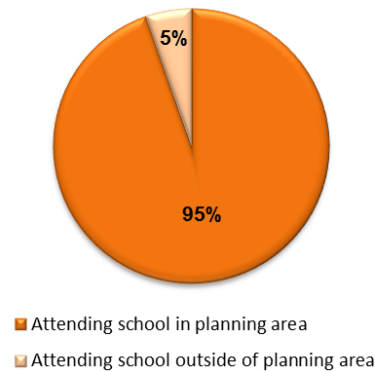


Secondary Sector

North Planning Area: Year 7	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	360	360	360	360	360	360
Total number of places required	309	307	350	329	365	374
Balance of Places	51	53	10	31	-5	-14



Resident secondary pupils attending school in area



Future developments

- ❖ **Tickford Fields** – The Newport Pagnell Neighbourhood Plan identifies a new development of 1280 dwellings with development already commenced in the North Crawley Road phase (80 dwellings). A site has been proposed in the later phases for a 2FE primary school. Remaining phases have yet to submit a planning application. Recommended opening date of the new primary school will be in accordance with this.

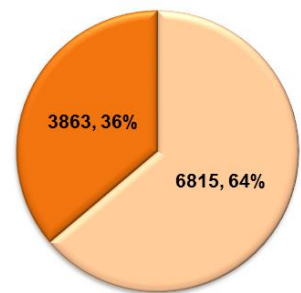
North West Planning Area



Key Statistics

- ❖ 10678 school pupils reside in this area (excluding post-16)
- ❖ 12 infant schools
- ❖ 6 junior schools
- ❖ 9 primary schools
- ❖ 2 secondary schools

Pupil Breakdown

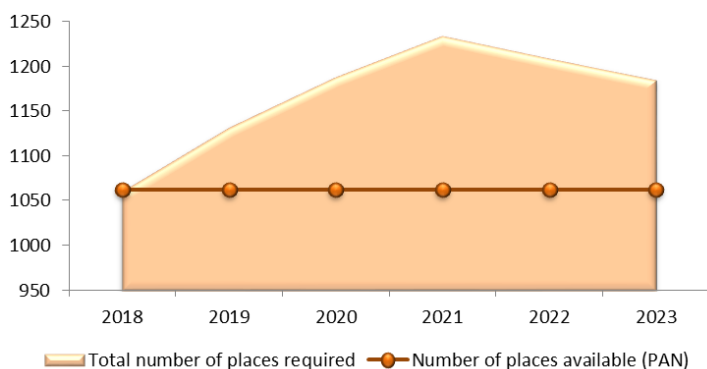


■ Primary ■ Secondary

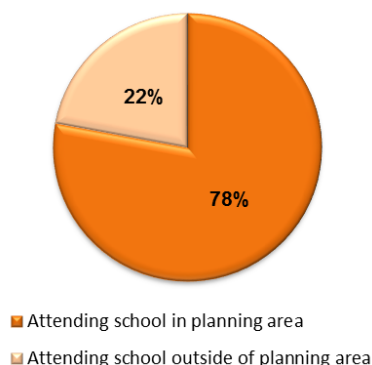
Primary Sector

North West Planning Area: Reception Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
Total number of places required	1061	1132	1188	1234	1209	1185
Balance of Places	1	-70	-126	-172	-147	-123

North West Planning Area



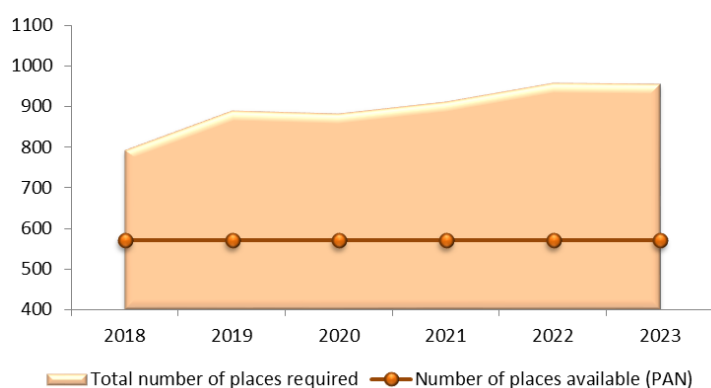
Resident primary pupils attending school in area



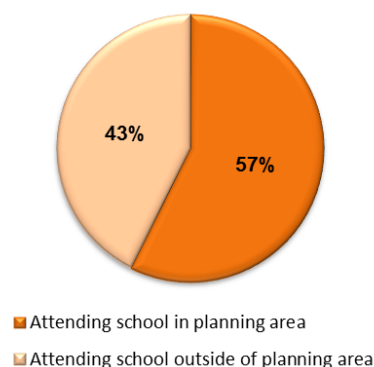
Secondary Sector

North West Planning Area: Year 7	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	570	570	570	570	570	570
Total number of places required	793	889	883	912	958	955
Balance of Places	-223	-319	-313	-342	-388	-385

North West Planning Area



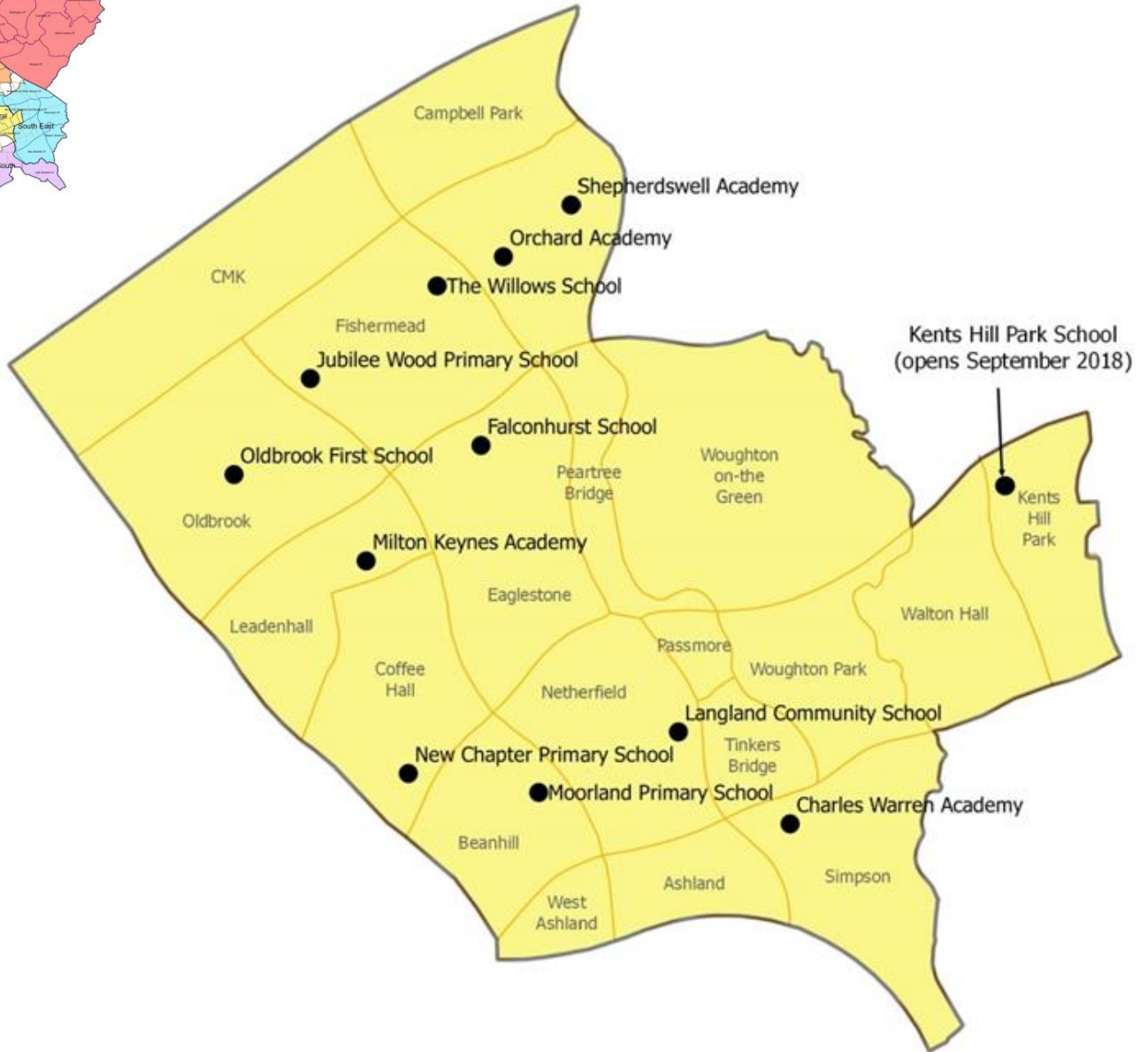
Resident secondary pupils attending school in area



Future developments

- ❖ **Western Expansion Area** – This area has been identified for a new development of 6,600 dwellings with development already commenced in Whitehouse and Fairfield. Four 3FE primary school sites have been allocated, all awarded to Multi Academy Trusts. A 12FE secondary school site has been identified, with a need for opening currently anticipated for 2020.

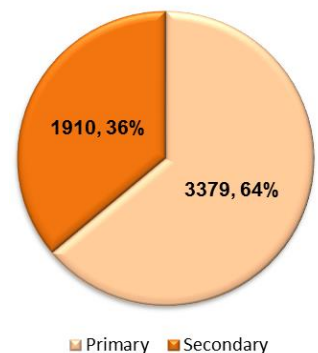
Central Planning Area



Key Statistics

- ❖ 5289 school pupils reside in this area (excluding post-16)
- ❖ 3 infant schools
- ❖ 1 junior school
- ❖ 6 primary schools
- ❖ 1 secondary school

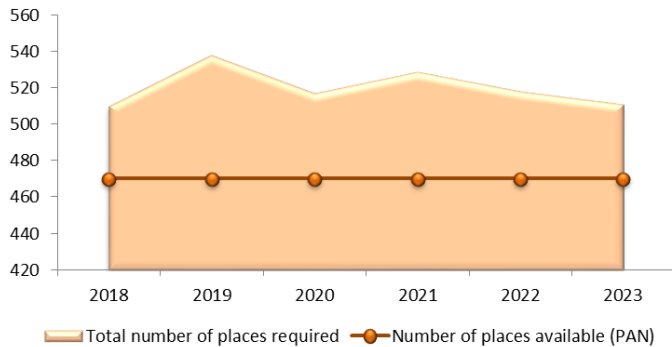
Pupil Breakdown



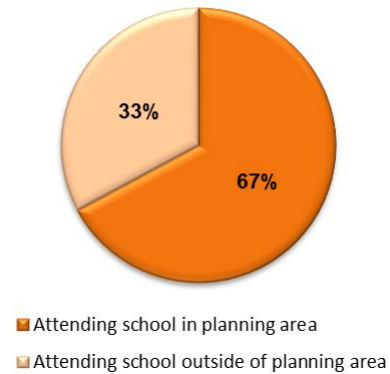
Primary Sector

Central Planning Area: Reception Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	470	470	470	470	470	470
Total number of places required	510	538	517	529	518	511
Balance of Places	-40	-68	-47	-59	-48	-41

Central Planning Area



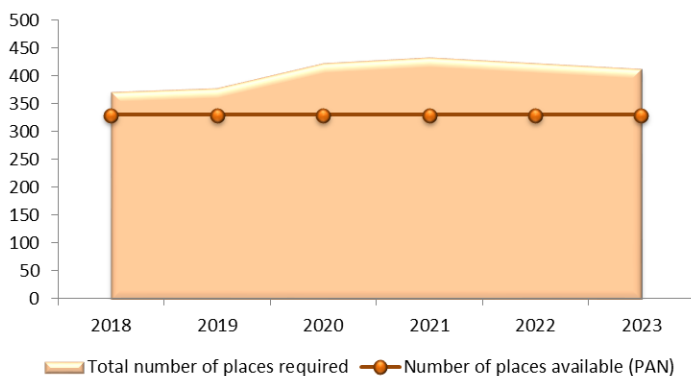
Resident primary pupils attending school in area



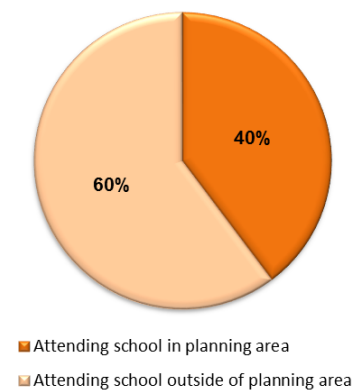
Secondary Sector

Central Planning Area: Year 7	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	330	330	330	330	330	330
Total number of places required	371	378	423	433	422	412
Balance of Places	-41	-48	-93	-103	-92	-82

Central Planning Area



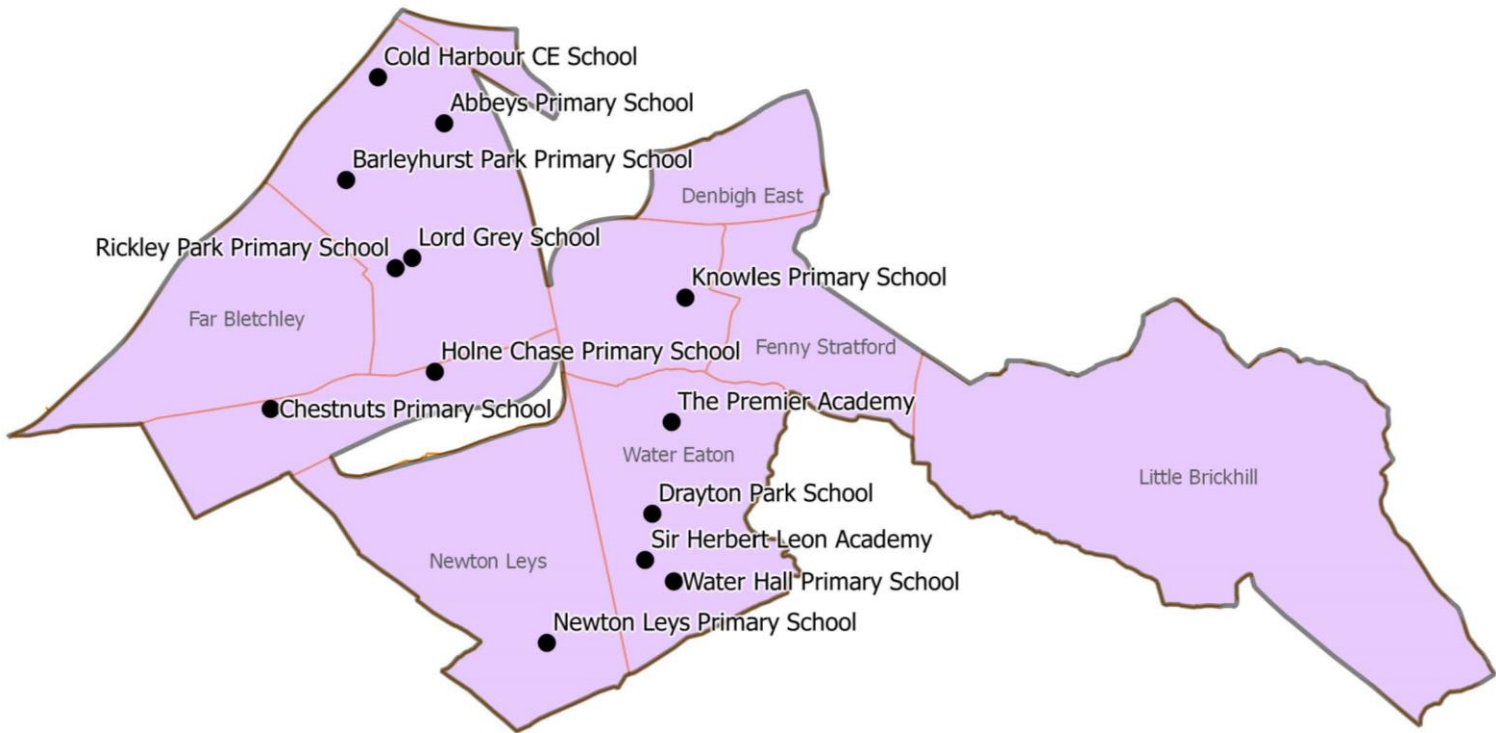
Resident secondary pupils attending school in area



Future developments

- ❖ **Kents Hill Park** – Construction underway for a 330 place primary school and a 750 place secondary school opening in September 2018.

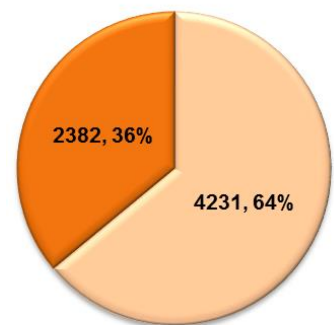
South Planning Area



Key Statistics

- ❖ 6613 school pupils reside in this area (excluding post-16)
- ❖ 11 primary schools
- ❖ 2 secondary schools

Pupil Breakdown

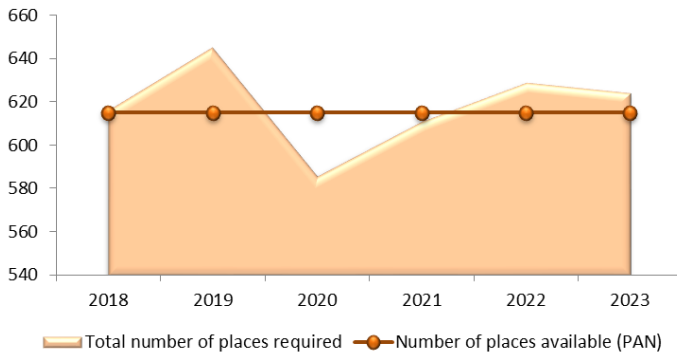


■ Primary ■ Secondary

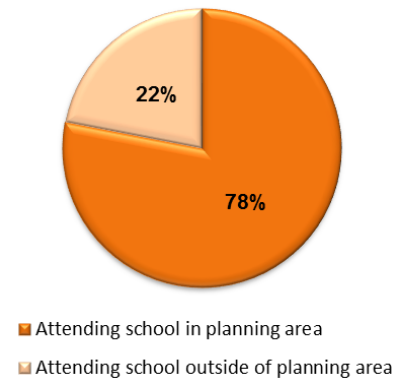
Primary Sector

South Planning Area: Reception Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	615	615	615	615	615	615
Total number of places required	616	645	586	611	629	624
Balance of Places	-1	-30	29	4	-14	-9

South Planning Area



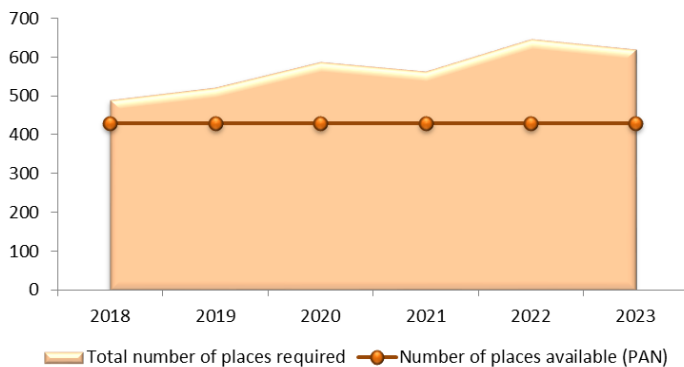
Resident primary pupils attending school in area



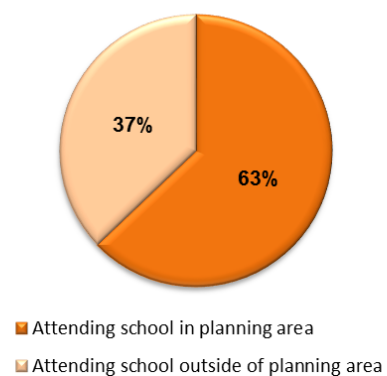
Secondary Sector

South Planning Area: Year 7	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	430	430	430	430	430	430
Total number of places required	489	523	589	563	647	621
Balance of Places	-59	-93	-159	-133	-217	-191

South Planning Area



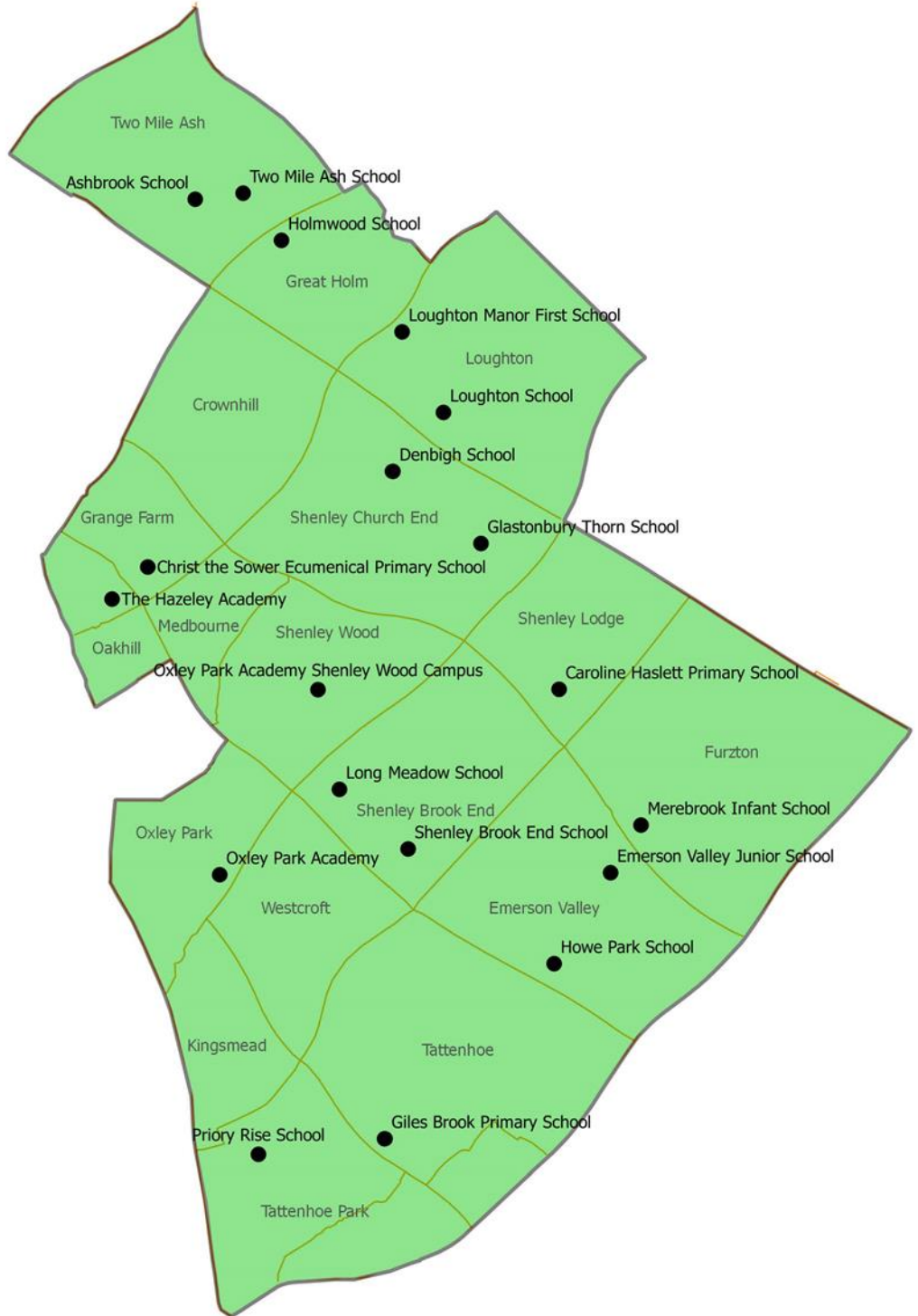
Resident secondary pupils attending school in area



Future developments

- ❖ **Eaton Leys** – site identified for development of up to 600 dwellings, subject to planning permission, with site for a 1FE primary school. Anticipated opening date 2021 - 2022.
- ❖ **Secondary provision** – There is a growing need for additional secondary school places in the area, however in 2017 not all the places available were allocated for children starting Year 7, as some parents chose to access provision in other planning areas.

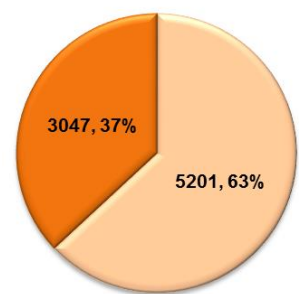
South West Planning Area



Key Statistics

- ❖ 8248 school pupils reside in this area (excluding post-16)
- ❖ 6 infant schools
- ❖ 3 junior schools
- ❖ 6 primary schools
- ❖ 3 secondary schools

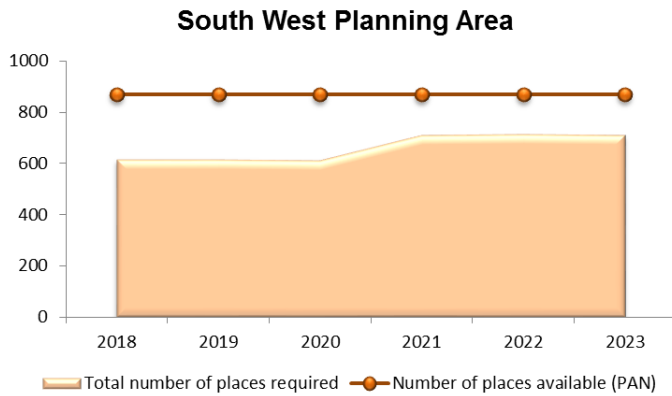
Pupil Breakdown



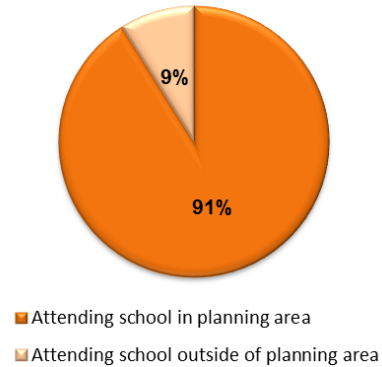
■ Primary ■ Secondary

Primary Sector

South West Planning Area: Reception Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	870	870	870	870	870	870
Total number of places required	615	616	612	708	713	709
Balance of Places	255	254	258	162	157	161

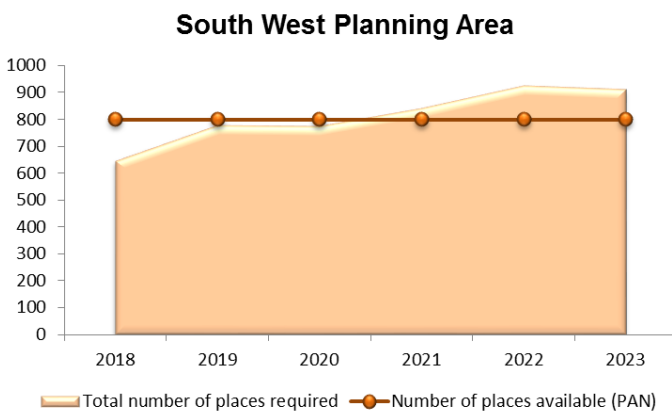


Resident primary pupils attending school in area

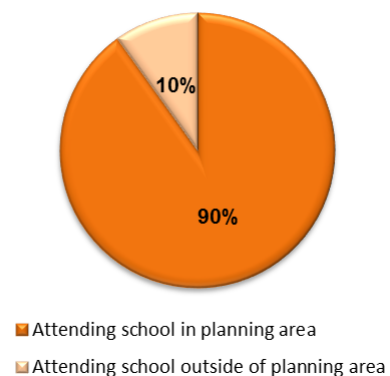


Secondary Sector

South West Planning Area: Year 7	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	800	800	800	800	800	800
Total number of places required	645	778	773	841	924	910
Balance of Places	155	22	27	-41	-124	-110



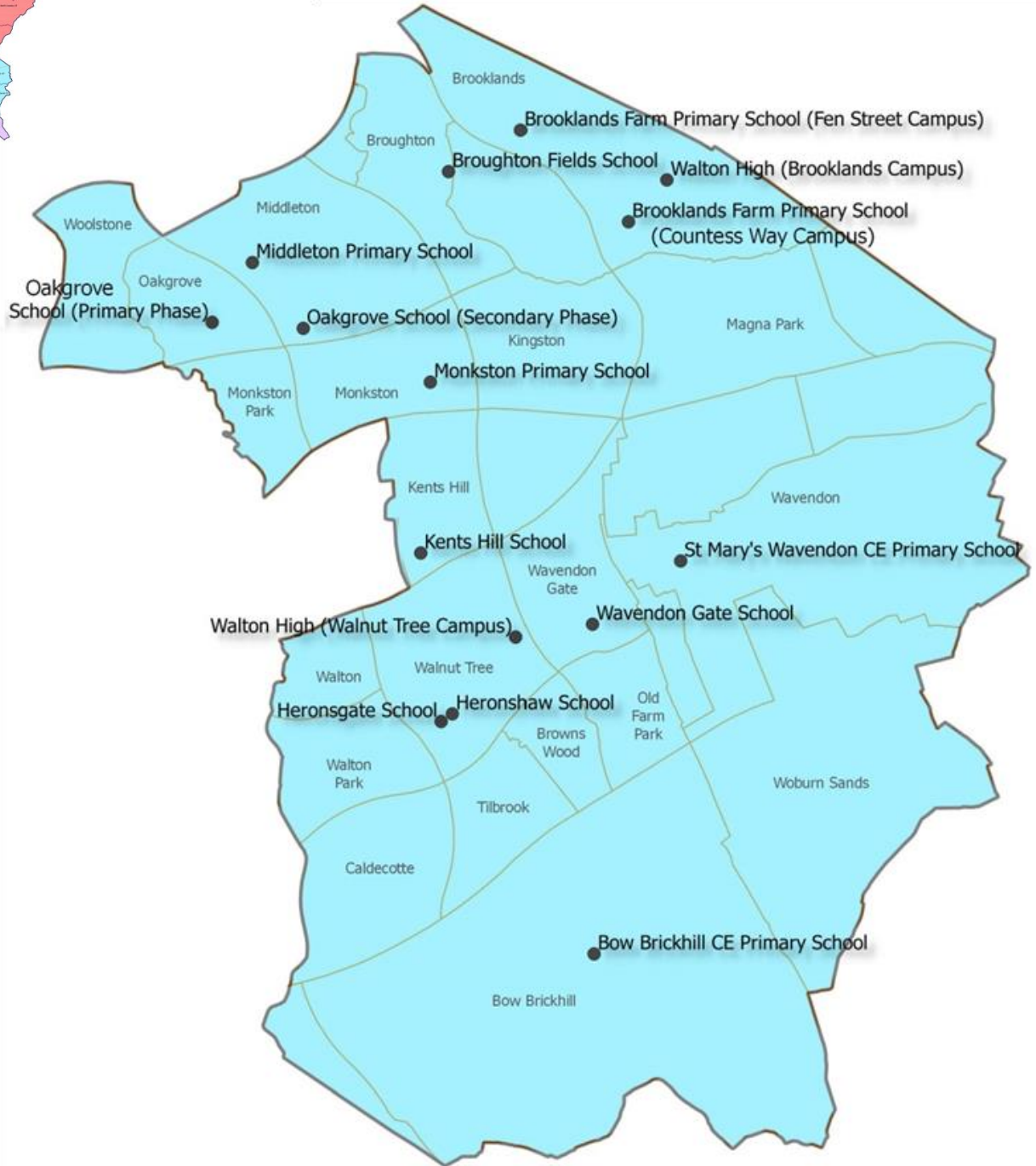
Resident secondary pupils attending school in area



Future developments

- No new major planned growth identified for this area at present.

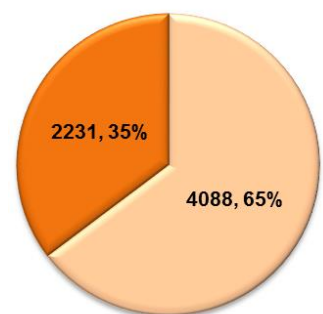
South East Planning Area



Key Statistics

- ❖ 6319 school pupils reside in this area (excluding post-16)
- ❖ 2 infant schools
- ❖ 1 junior schools
- ❖ 7 primary schools
- ❖ 1 secondary school
- ❖ 1 all-through school

Pupil Breakdown

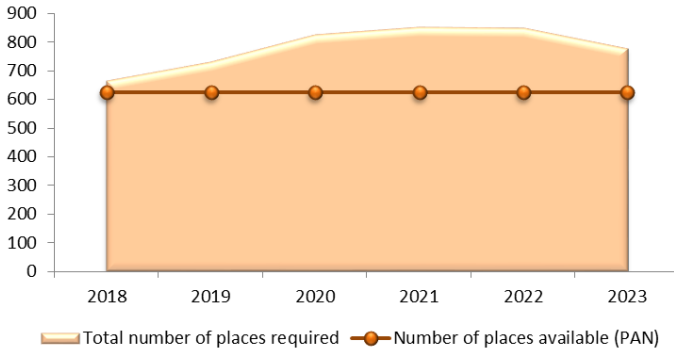


■ Primary ■ Secondary

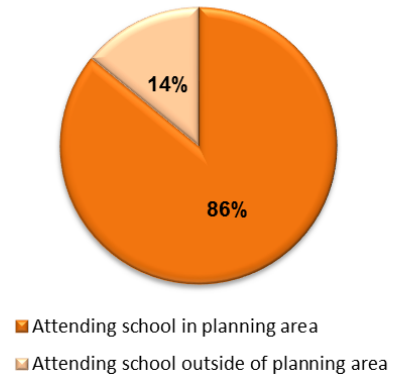
Primary Sector

South East Planning Area: Reception Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	625	625	625	625	625	625
Total number of places required	665	730	825	852	850	777
Balance of Places	-40	-105	-200	-227	-225	-152

South East Planning Area



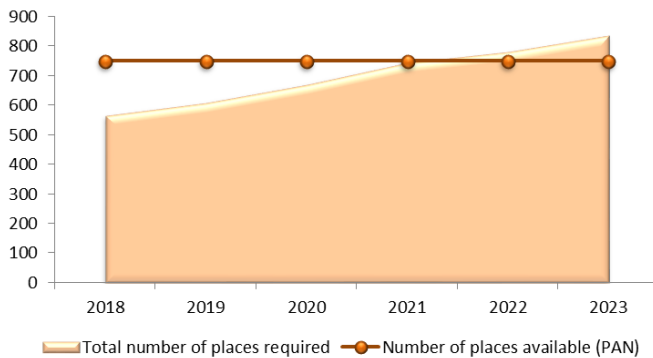
Resident primary pupils attending school in area



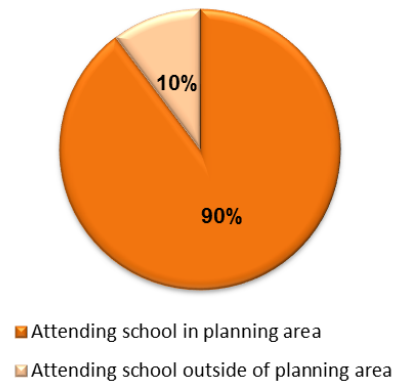
Secondary Sector

South East Planning Area: Year 7	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	750	750	750	750	750	750
Total number of places required	565	609	671	744	780	836
Balance of Places	185	141	79	6	-30	-86

South East Planning Area



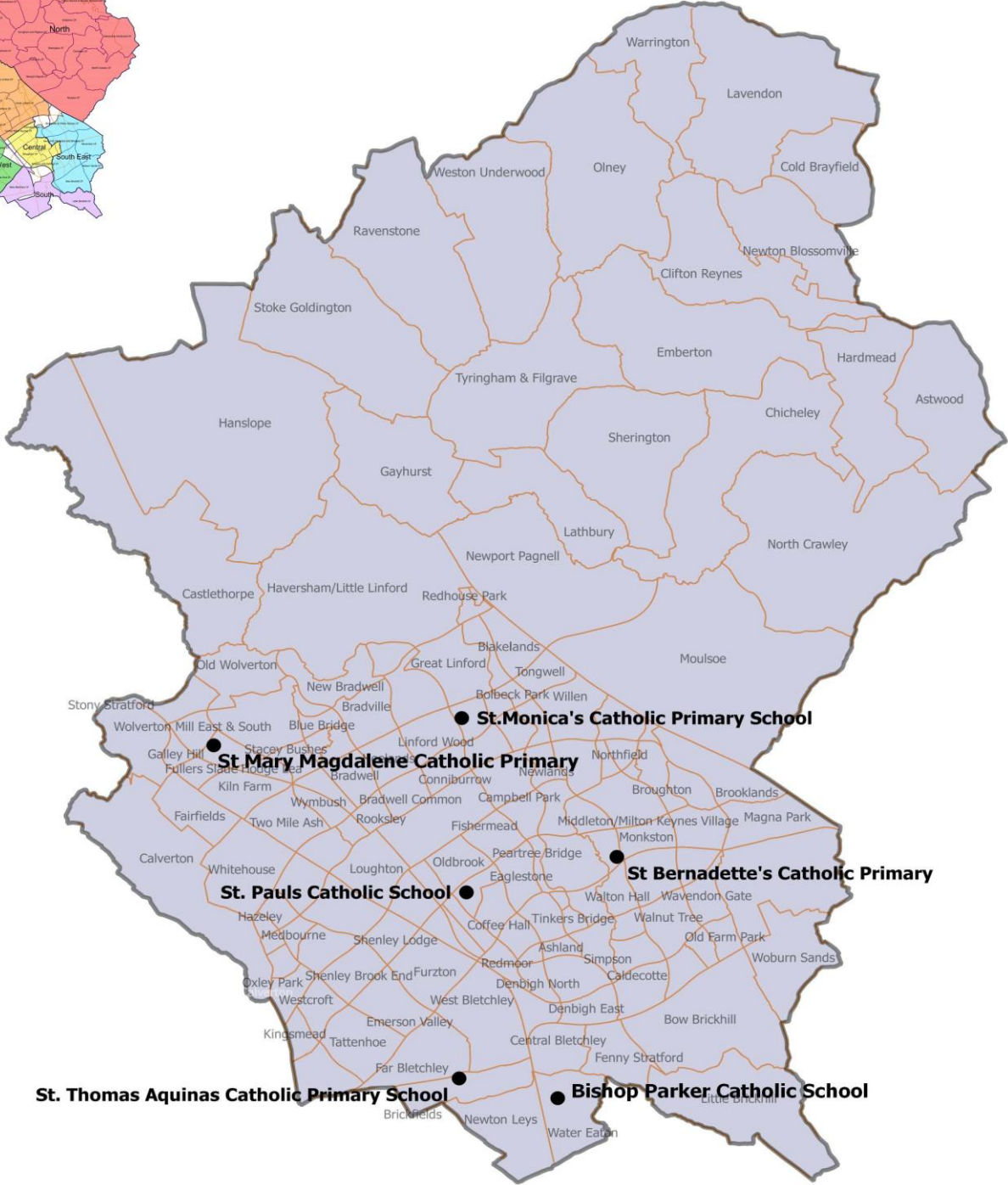
Resident secondary pupils attending school in area



Future developments

- ❖ **Strategic Land Allocation, Wavendon** – This area has been identified for a new development of 2,900 dwellings with development due to commence in 2018. Two 3FE primary school sites have been identified; one has been allocated for the expansion and relocation of St Mary's Wavendon CE Primary School. A 6FE secondary school site has been identified. The need for opening both schools is currently anticipated for 2022-2023 (subject to review).

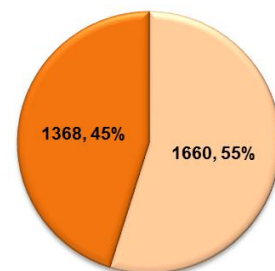
Catholic Provision



Key Statistics

- ❖ 3028 children attend Catholic provision (excluding post-16)
- ❖ 5 primary schools
- ❖ 1 secondary school

Pupil Breakdown

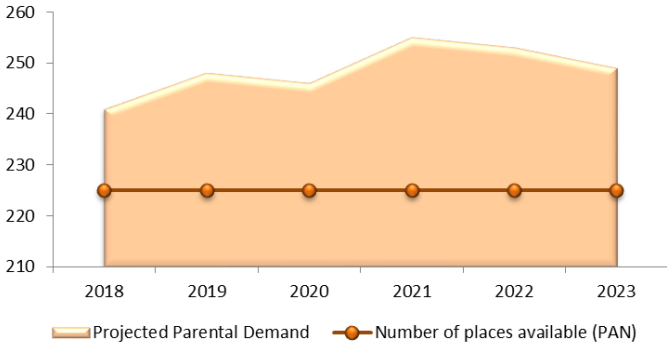


Primary Secondary

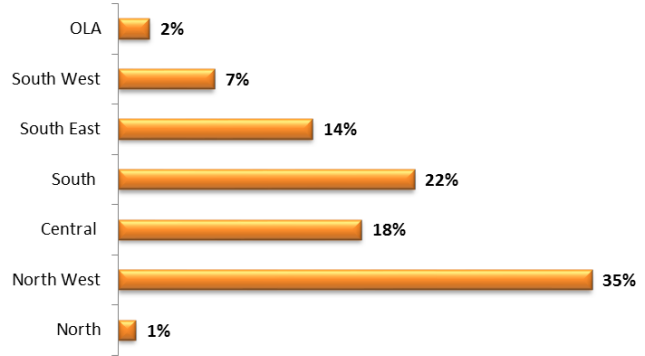
Primary Sector

Catholic Provision: Reception Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	225	225	225	225	225	225
Projected Parental Demand	241	248	246	255	253	249
Balance of Places	-16	-23	-21	-30	-28	-24

Catholic Provision



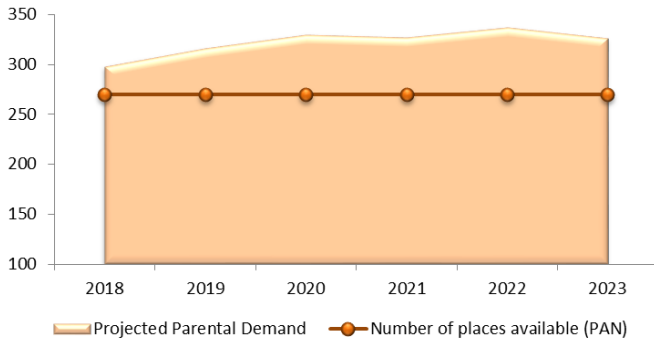
Residency of Catholic primary pupils



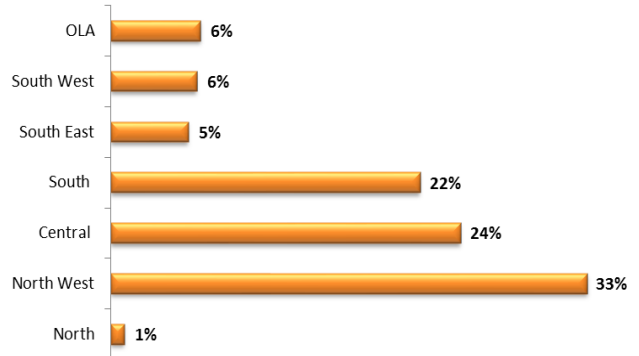
Secondary Sector

Catholic Provision: Year 7	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places available (PAN)	270	270	270	270	270	270
Projected Parental Demand	298	316	330	327	337	326
Balance of Places	-28	-46	-60	-57	-67	-56

Catholic Provision



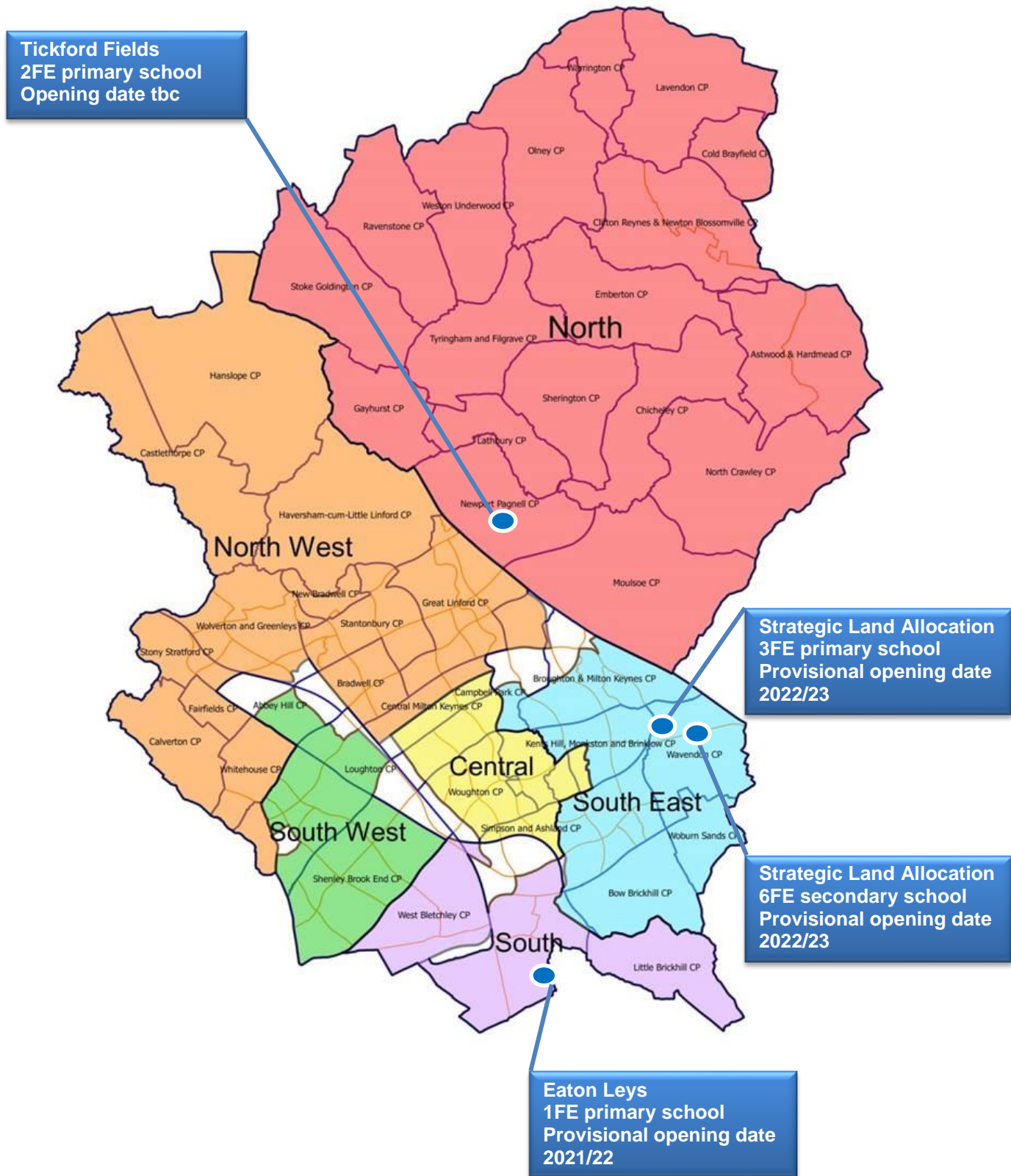
Residency of Catholic secondary pupils



Future developments

- ❖ Demand for both primary and secondary catholic provision is projected to increase as the population grows.

Summary of future developments



Annex A: Birth data

Nationally there has been a significant reduction in the birth rate. Milton Keynes has begun to reflect this reduction, as the birth rate decreased by 6% from 3,953 to 3,707. The birth rate has stabilised over the past three years with birth totals of 3,707, 3,792 and 3,716. Analysis of ONS birth data trends suggests that the birth rate will not deviate significantly from the number of births recorded in 2015/16, however this will need to be reviewed annually.

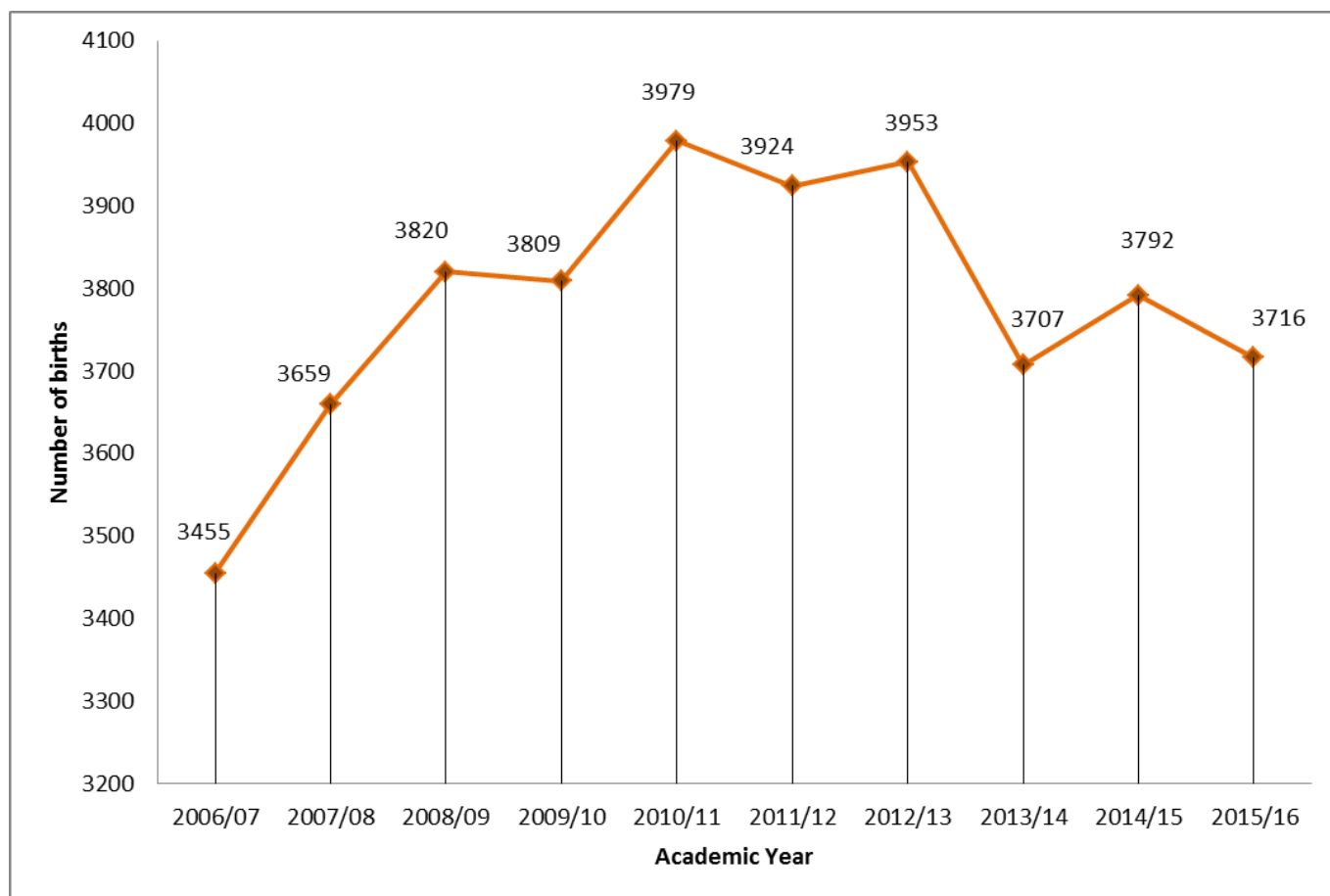


Figure A1: Births for Milton Keynes (2006 to 2016), Source: ONS Birth Data

Annex B: Types of Schools

There are currently 112 schools in Milton Keynes. This number can change in line with the way schools are organised, for example, schools may be amalgamated, new schools opened or schools can be closed.

All schools in Milton Keynes are co-educational, that is, admitting both boys and girls. There is a range of all categories including community, voluntary aided, voluntary controlled, foundation and academy schools. All schools in Milton Keynes are non-selective. The council continues to oppose any form of academic selection education project in Milton Keynes.

	Community	Voluntary Controlled	Voluntary Aided	Foundation	Academy
Nursery	2	0	0	0	0
All Through	0	0	0	0	1
Primary	24	2	8	4	12
 Infant	18	5	0	3	3
 Junior	3	0	0	3	5
Secondary	0	0	1	2	8
Special	5	0	0	0	1
Alternative	1	0	0	0	1
Total	53	7	9	12	31
As %	50%	6%	8%	13%	23%

Figure B1: Schools by category and phase, October 2017

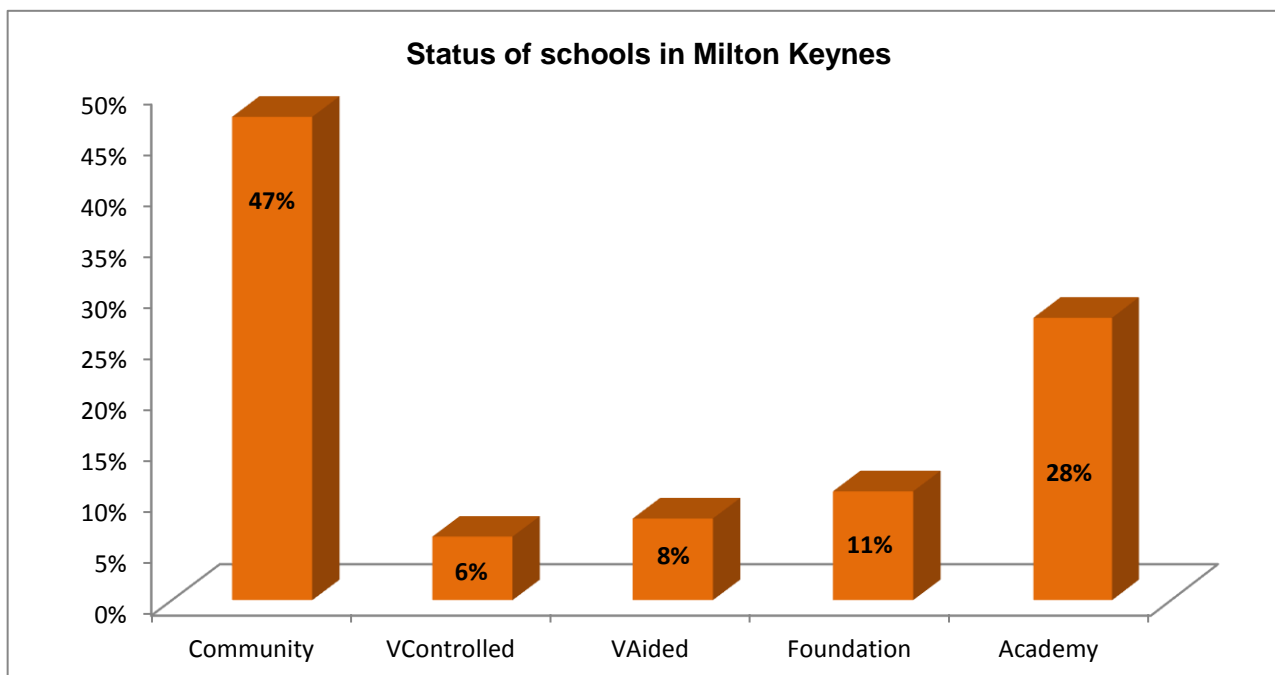


Figure B2: Status of schools in Milton Keynes

Annex C: Post 16 Provision

All secondary schools in Milton Keynes have post 16 provision. The numbers in this provision have increased, from 2,326 in 2006 to 3,249 in 2016 equating to a 40% increase.

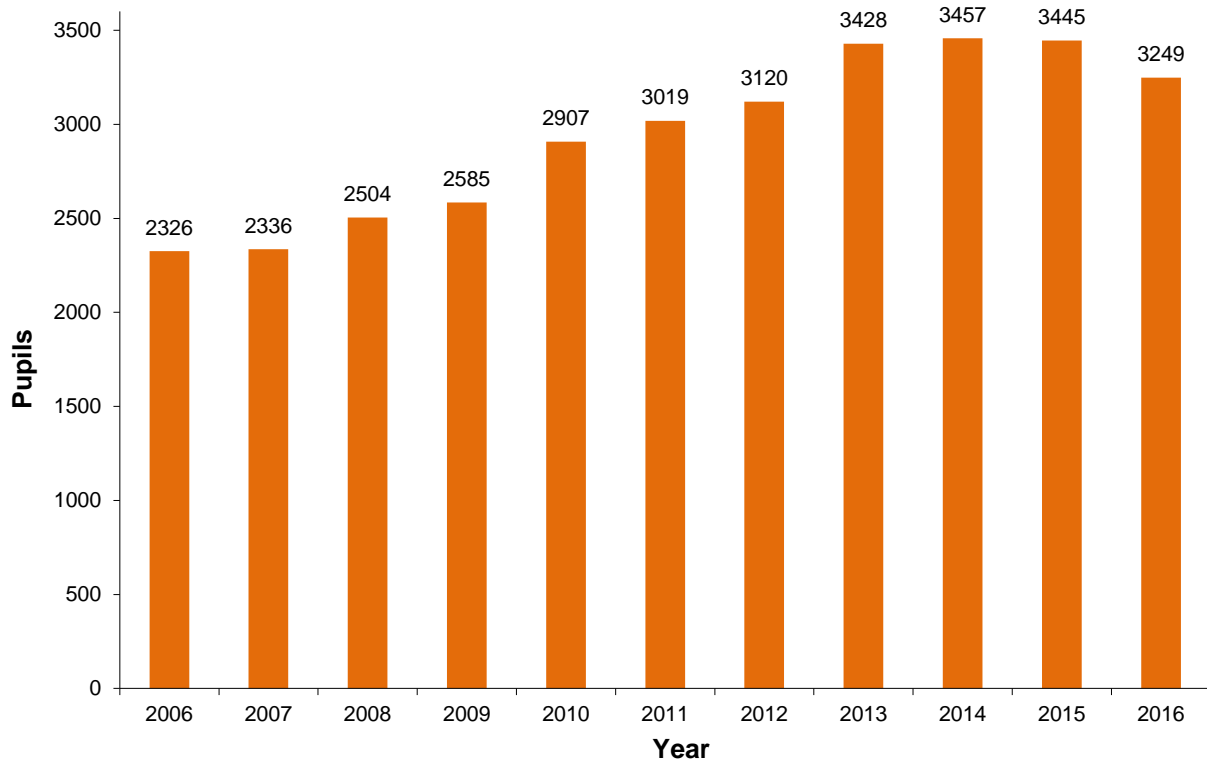


Figure C1: Post 16 pupils in mainstream provision, May 2017 school census

Annex D: Diversity of population

Milton Keynes has a rich and diverse population. 44% of the school population recorded in the January 2017 school census are from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) families. This compares with the 2005 figure of 21%.

	Primary	Secondary	Total	% Total
White English	14862 (53%)	11403 (61%)	26265	56.4%
Other Ethnic Groups	12986 (47%)	7293 (39%)	20279	43.6%
Total	27848	18696	46544	

Figure D1: Ethnicity of Milton Keynes pupils by phase of education, January 2017 School Census

47% of pupils of primary age are BME, compared to 39% of those of secondary school age.

Ethnic Group	2005		2017		Difference	% Growth Difference
	No. of Children	% of Total	No. of Children	% of Total		
Asian: Indian	788	2%	1726	4%	938	119%
Asian: Pakistani	656	2%	1303	3%	647	99%
Asian: Bangladeshi	469	1%	786	2%	317	68%
Asian: Other	349	1%	1622	4%	1273	365%
Black African	1430	4%	5089	11%	3659	256%
Black Caribbean	273	1%	379	1%	106	39%
Black Other	266	1%	916	2%	650	244%
Chinese	304	1%	229	0%	-75	-25%
White British	28227	78%	26265	56%	-1962	-7%
White Other	1159	3%	3577	8%	2418	209%
Mixed	1514	4%	3589	8%	2075	137%
Any Other Group	299	1%	578	1%	279	93%
Refuse/Unknown	607	2%	485	1%	-122	-20%
Total	36341	100%	46544	100.0%	10203	28%

Figure D2: Pupils by ethnic groups, January 2017 School Census

Comparing the statistics between 2005 and 2017, Milton Keynes has seen a 28% growth in BME pupil numbers. The most significant growth has been the Black African cohort which has grown by almost 256% (3439 extra pupils). White British pupils have experienced the largest decrease at 7% (1962 less pupils) compared to the number of pupils recorded in January 2005.

Annex E: School Preferences

Despite significant expansion in the size of the population and a reduction in the capacity of the system, a high percentage of Milton Keynes' young people receive a place at one of their preference schools.

For young people starting school for the first time at Year R, in September 2017, 99% were offered a place at one of their preference schools and 91% were offered their first preference. This is higher than the national average of 90%.

For young people starting secondary school in September 2017, 96.8% were offered a place at one of their preference schools and 84.5% were offered their first preference, again higher than the national average of 83.5%.

Parental choice and local geography is such that Milton Keynes experiences significant levels of cross-border movement, both in and out of the borough. In total, there are 2,255 children and young people living in Milton Keynes that attend schools in other local authority areas as follows:

Phase	Bedford	Bucks	Central Beds	Northants	Other	Total
Primary	15	379	323	112	10	839
Secondary	20	915	350	121	10	1416
Total	35	1294	673	233	20	2255

Figure E1: Pupils that live in Milton Keynes and attend other local authority schools (excluding post 16 and nursery classes). Source: DfE National Statistics 2017

Should these pupils choose to be educated within the borough, the total pupil population in Milton Keynes would increase by 4.8%; this percentage is in line with the percentage in 2016.

In contrast, the number of children living outside Milton Keynes but educated in Milton Keynes schools is 648, thus making Milton Keynes a net exporter of pupils.

Phase	Bedford	Bucks	Central Beds	Other	Northants	Total
Primary	49	80	44	39	132	344
Secondary	40	71	42	26	125	304
Total	89	151	86	65	257	648

Figure E2: Pupils who attend schools in Milton Keynes and live in other local authorities (excluding post 16 and nursery classes). Source: DfE National Statistics 2017

If these pupils were not educated in Milton Keynes schools, the total Milton Keynes school population would decrease by approximately 1.4%.

Annex F: School place planning methodology

In order that the council can meet its statutory duty to ensure sufficient school places are available for children in the borough, the balance of places is assessed for the admission entry points for primary (Year R), junior (Year 3) and secondary (Year 7). This identifies where there are pressures and where there are surplus places.

To identify the balance of places, the current supply is considered against the projected demand for places, which takes into account the demand from the existing demographic as well as the projected demand from new housing. The way the demand is projected is different for Year R, Year 3 and Year 7. These are detailed below in *Primary Planning*, *Junior Planning* and *Secondary Planning*.

As the Published Admission Number (PAN) is the legal number of places up to which a school must admit, this number is considered to represent the number of places available. The current supply of places is not considered as the 'net capacity' of a school, which is a government determined formula used to calculate the capacity of a building based on the amount of teaching space considered available. Although the net capacity can be used to inform the Planned Admission Number (PAN), the two figures are not directly related and a PAN can often be higher or lower than the net capacity of a school.

Planning for the impact of new housing

Any new housing is considered to generate additional pressure on the demand for school places, and as such is factored into the forecast demand. The number of pupils generated from new housing developments is based on a pupil-product-ratio survey completed by Cognisant Research in August 2017, as shown in the table below:

Age	Age 0	Age 1	Age 2	Age 3	Age 4	Age 5	Age 6	Age 7	Age 8	Age 9	Age 10	Age 11	Age 12	Age 13	Age 14	Age 15
Rate	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02

Figure F1: Extract adapted from *Cognisant Research: Pupil Product Ratio Study – Milton Keynes Council 2017*

Access to the full [pupil yield survey can be found here](#).

School provision for new housing is planned in two ways. Large developments, which may include multiple smaller developments, over a total of 2,500 homes, are usually planned for independently. Such developments include: Brooklands, the Western Expansion Area and the Strategic Land Allocation. For these developments, primary and secondary provision will usually be identified and commissioned exclusively for that development.

Developments that are not as large are planned for within the existing provision of Milton Keynes. This means that the anticipated pupil yield from new housing is considered in addition to the anticipated pressure from birth rates or pupils already within the school system.

Where possible the intention is for young people who move into these new houses to be served by existing provision, which may need to be expanded to meet new demand, either on the existing site or on a separate campus site. Where the existing provision is unable to meet the anticipated new demand, a new provision will be established.

Primary place planning

Live birth data (published annually by the Office of National Statistics) is used as a base for forecasting the number of children due to start school in the corresponding year. A retention rate is applied to the birth data to reflect the proportion of children born who will subsequently start at a Milton Keynes school. Figure F2 shows that on average the retention figure is 93%. This takes into account various factors that have applied in the period between the birth of the children and the corresponding Year R intake. These include families that have moved away or moved into the area, children on roll in Milton Keynes mainstream schools but living in other local authority areas, children living in Milton Keynes but attending schools in other local authority areas, and children who enrol in other provision such as special schools, the private education sector and other alternative settings.

Year	ONS Births (Sept to Aug)	Year R intake (Oct school census)	Intake less projected demand from new housing	Relationship
2014	3809 (born 2009-10)	3801	3534	92.8%
2015	3979 (born 2010-11)	3963	3670	92.3%
2016	3924 (born 2011-12)	3785	3644	92.9%

Figure F2: Birth data comparison to actual Year R intake

Projected demand arising from new housing is calculated separately. This is because development in Milton Keynes is significant, and can vary substantially with the economic climate. The projected demand from new housing is calculated by multiplying the number of housing completions / forecasted completions in each academic year, by the projected average pupil yield for each year group. The projected number of additional children for each Year R intake is then added to the adjusted birth data referred to above.

A contingency of 3% is then added to the projected demand figure. This provides some leeway for pupils who move into Milton Keynes during the academic year, and mitigates any small variation in the assumptions made within the planning model (such as children accessing places outside of Milton Keynes).

Where it is not yet available from ONS, birth projections for future years are generated using periodic ONS birth data trends. The borough wide demand for Year R places is therefore as follows:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of places currently available (PAN)	4282	4282	4282	4282	4282	4282
Births	3707	3792	3716	3822	3803	3774
Births @ Retention Rate	3411	3488	3419	3518	3500	3474
Demand expected from new houses	436	533	665	815	826	744
Contingency	115	121	123	130	130	127
Total number of places required for Year R	3962	4142	4207	4463	4456	4344
Balance of Places	320	140	75	-181	-174	-62
Surplus / Deficit %	7.5%	3.3%	1.8%	-4.2%	-4.1%	-1.4%

Figure F3: Impact of projected demand for Year R places (assuming no change in supply)

The figures above include the full capacity in new schools built for September 2017, even where a school opened with a reduced PAN, and schools planned to open in 2018 and 2019. This means that the significant investment in primary school places over recent years has kept pace with demand to the extent that there is no overall deficit projected up to September 2021.

Junior place planning

Junior place planning utilises the data from May 2017 as a foundation layer for projecting demand at the infant to junior transition point in Year 3. For Year 3 projections relating to cohorts not currently on roll, we use our reception year projections generated through our primary place planning. Further growth to a cohort would arise through new housing in the area; therefore each subsequent annual projection will factor in the impact from new housing in the area. By applying the weighted pupil yields in Figure F1 to the corresponding NCY, we are able to project additional pupils expected from a new development.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of places currently available (PAN)	1606	1606	1606	1606	1606
Total number of places required	1651	1608	1645	1703	1763
Balance of places	-45	-2	-39	-97	-157
Surplus / Deficit %	-2.8%	-0.1%	-2.4%	-6.0%	-9.8%

Figure F4: Impact of projected demand for Year 3 places (assuming no change in supply)

At Year 3 we project a shortfall of nearly 1.5FE in junior provision in 2018, although bulge classes provided by existing provision has managed the issue in previous years, a long term solution is required.

Secondary place planning

In order to project the future demand for secondary places a similar ‘retention rate’ is generated by comparing the number of children on roll in Year 6 in the May School Census against the number of children attending a Milton Keynes mainstream secondary school in the October School Census of the same year.

Over the past five years the relationship between children who transfer from Year 6 into Year 7 has remained at 97%. This takes into account various factors, including children on roll in Milton Keynes mainstream schools but living in other local authority areas, children living in Milton Keynes but attending schools in other local authority areas and children who enrol in other provision such as special schools, the private education sector and other alternative settings.

To forecast demand beyond the current Year 6, the additional demand which will arise from new housing development in future years must be accounted for. Whilst the impact from new housing will eventually affect all year groups, our analysis shows that pupil yield is initially higher in the younger year groups than it is in the older year groups.

By applying the weighted pupil yield figures set out in Figure F1 to the most recent house building projections from developers, we can project the likely number of additional pupils in each year group per year.

In contrast to primary planning, a contingency is not added to the demand figure for secondary places. This is because we are clearer about the exact numbers in the year six cohorts moving into the secondary sector, and therefore the planning risks are less than for primary where we are using historical birth data or projections of children yet to be born.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
PAN	3510	3510	3510	3510	3510	3510	3510
Year 6/7 transfer at 97%	3397	3626	3721	3697	3840	3731	3845
Yield from New Housing	45	126	240	394	527	648	764
Total Demand	3442	3752	3961	4091	4367	4379	4609
Balance of Places	68	-242	-451	-581	-857	-869	-1099
Surplus / deficit (%)	1.9%	-6.9%	-12.8%	-16.6%	-24.4%	-24.8%	-31.3%

Figure F6: Impact of projected demand for Year 7 places (assuming no change in supply)

This means that if no additional places were provided in Milton Keynes secondary schools, there would be a shortfall of nearly 15 forms of entry by 2020 and 29 forms of entry by 2023. This is expected as Milton Keynes has carried out an expansive school place programme in the primary sector which is now naturally working its way through to a secondary school pressure.

Catholic provision

Within Milton Keynes there are five Voluntary Aided Catholic primary schools which seek, through their admissions oversubscription criteria, to provide education for Catholic families and those that desire a Catholic education. Attendees at these schools come from across the borough and therefore a separate demand figure is required to consider the impact of this provision at secondary level. This is not necessary for children moving on from Church of England primary schools since there is no Church of England secondary school.

A review of the historic oversubscription criterion point that the last pupil was offered a place at each of the Catholic schools in the coordinated admissions process demonstrates that more people than classified as 'Catholics practicing their religion' are accessing this provision. There is an ongoing dialogue with the Catholic diocese to consider the future needs of this provision, however there are no changes currently proposed.

Therefore, to plan for the wider impact of Catholic provision on other schools in the locality, the PAN is considered to remain constant and a percentage rate of people accessing each Catholic provision per planning area is calculated based on the current attendance trends. Future demand is adjusted proportionately across each planning area to account for the growing population.

Getting the balance right

In a system full of contextual changes, many of which are not controlled by the council (e.g. number of homes sold, number of children living in each home, number of places offered by other admissions authorities, parental preference, etc.) it is difficult to plan the right number of places for the medium to long term future. Whilst a shortfall in provision would result in the council not being able to meet its statutory duty and last minute plans being put in place to address this, a surplus in provision brings

other risks and challenges. Providing extra places in schools can result in children moving out of their existing schools into these places, (sometimes for no clear reason), precluding those yet to move into the area from taking these places, and destabilising the existing schools. Such mobility is not supportive of improving outcomes for children. Further to this, the capital resources provided to the council to ensure sufficiency of school places are limited. It would therefore be inappropriate to invest them in creating 'empty places' in the system. Getting the balance right is therefore key.

Annex G: All Schools in Milton Keynes

Mainstream Schools in Milton Keynes

Planning area	School	Phase	Type of school
North	Ousedale School	Secondary	Academy
	Cedars Primary School	Primary	Community
	Emberton School	Infant	Community
	Green Park School	Primary	Foundation
	Lavendon School	Primary	Community
	Newton Blossomville C of E School	Infant	Voluntary Controlled
	North Crawley C of E School	Infant	Voluntary Controlled
	Olney Infant Academy	Infant	Academy
	Olney Middle School	Junior	Community
	Portfields Primary School	Primary	Foundation
	Sherington C of E School	Infant	Voluntary Controlled
	Stoke Goldington C of E First School	Infant	Voluntary Controlled
	Tickford Park Primary School	Primary	Foundation
	North West	Stantonbury Campus	Secondary
The Radcliffe School		Secondary	Foundation
Bradwell Village School		Junior	Community
Brooksward School		Primary	Foundation
Bushfield School		Junior	Foundation
Castlethorpe First School		Infant	Community
Downs Barn School		Infant	Community
Germander Park School		Infant	Foundation
Giffard Park Primary School		Primary	Community
Great Linford Primary School		Primary	Community
Greenleys First School		Infant	Community
Greenleys Junior School		Junior	Community
Hanslope Primary School		Primary	Community
Haversham Village School		Infant	Community
Heelands School		Infant	Community
New Bradwell School		Primary	Foundation
Pepper Hill School		Infant	Community
Priory Common School		Infant	Community
Russell Street School		Infant	Community
Southwood School		Junior	Foundation
St Andrew's C of E Infant School		Infant	Voluntary Controlled
St Mary & St Giles C of E Aided School		Primary	Voluntary Aided
Stanton School		Junior	Foundation
Summerfield School		Primary	Community
Whitehouse Primary School		Primary	Academy
Willen Primary School		Primary	Community
Wood End First School		Infant	Community
Wyvern School		Infant	Foundation

Planning area	School	Phase	Type of school
Central	Milton Keynes Academy	Secondary	Academy
	Charles Warren Academy	Primary	Academy
	Falconhurst School	Primary	Community
	Jubilee Wood Primary School	Primary	Community
	Langland Community School	Primary	Community
	Moorland Primary School	Primary	Community
	New Chapter Primary School	Primary	Academy
	Oldbrook First School	Infant	Community
	Orchard Academy	Junior	Academy
	Shepherdswell Academy	Infant	Academy
	The Willows School and Early Years Centre	Infant	Community
South	Lord Grey School	Secondary	Foundation
	Sir Herbert Leon Academy	Secondary	Academy
	Abbeys Primary School	Primary	Community
	Barleyhurst Park Primary School	Primary	Community
	Chestnuts Primary School	Primary	Academy
	Cold Harbour C of E School	Primary	Voluntary Controlled
	Drayton Park School	Primary	Community
	Holne Chase Primary School	Primary	Community
	Knowles Primary School	Primary	Academy
	Newton Leys Primary School	Primary	Community
	Rickley Park Primary School	Primary	Academy
	The Premier Academy	Primary	Academy
	Water Hall Primary School	Primary	Academy
South West	Denbigh School	Secondary	Academy
	Shenley Brook End School	Secondary	Academy
	The Hazeley Academy	Secondary	Academy
	Ashbrook School	Infant	Community
	Caroline Haslett Primary School	Primary	Community
	Christ The Sower Ecumenical Primary School	Primary	Voluntary Aided
	Emerson Valley Junior School	Junior	Community
	Giles Brook Primary School	Primary	Community
	Glastonbury Thorn School	Infant	Foundation
	Holmwood School	Infant	Community
	Howe Park School	Infant	Community
	Long Meadow School	Primary	Community
	Loughton Manor First School	Infant	Community
	Loughton School	Junior	Academy
	Merebrook Infant School	Infant	Community
	Oxley Park Academy	Primary	Academy
	Priory Rise School	Primary	Community
Two Mile Ash School	Junior	Academy	

Planning area	School	Phase	Type of school
South East	Oakgrove School	All through	Academy
	Walton High	Secondary	Academy
	Bow Brickhill C of E Primary School	Primary	Voluntary Aided
	Brooklands Farm Primary School	Primary	Community
	Broughton Fields Primary School	Primary	Community
	Heronsgate School	Junior	Academy
	Heronshaw School	Infant	Community
	Kents Hill School	Infant	Academy
	Middleton Primary School	Primary	Academy
	Monkston Primary School	Primary	Community
	St Mary's Wavendon C of E Primary School	Primary	Voluntary Controlled
	Wavendon Gate School	Primary	Community
	Catholic Provision	St Paul's Catholic School	Secondary
Bishop Parker Catholic School		Primary	Voluntary Aided
St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School		Primary	Voluntary Aided
St Mary Magdalene Catholic Primary School		Primary	Voluntary Aided
St Monica's Catholic Primary School		Primary	Voluntary Aided
St Thomas Aquinas Catholic Primary School		Primary	Voluntary Aided

Special Schools in Milton Keynes

School	Phase	Type of school
The Redway School	All through	Community
Slated Row School	All through	Community
The Walnuts School	All through	Community
Romans Field School	Year 1 to Year 6	Community
Stephenson Academy	Year 6 to Year 14	Academy
White Spire School	Year 1 to Year 14	Community

Alternative Provision in Milton Keynes

School	Phase	Type of school
Bridge Academy	Secondary	Academy
Milton Keynes Primary Pupil Referral Unit	Primary	Community

End of document